

THE EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

16TH YEAR. NO. 79.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1900.

TWO CENTS

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The explosion had hardly taken place when the East End fire department had a stream of water playing on the fire and the laborers undoubtedly owe their lives to the members of the department who were wise enough to foresee the danger and had a line of hose stretched to use in case of emergency.

Nine of the laborers came from Smith's Ferry, while the other five are from Wellsville. Dr. R. J. Marshall was called and attended to their injuries at once, and they were all taken to Wellsville on the first street car this morning.

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The fellow cried all day and the authorities would have fined him over again had it not been for the fact that he cried in German and it could not be told whether he was swearing or not.

Mrs. Craft came down during the afternoon and wanted to withdraw the charge, but the mayor would not permit it, as he has grown extremely weary of dilly-dallying with people in that manner.

Folks have come to the office of the mayor determined to have some one punished and after swearing out a warrant and causing the authorities a great deal of trouble, come along and withdraw the charge.

This was particularly true in cases where women had their husbands arrested for abuse and other offenses.

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The financial report of the year ending August 31, 1900, was presented by Clerk W. B. Hill, which shows a good balance over the same period in 1899, and is as follows:

Receipts.	
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State common school fund.	7,447.20
Sec. 16, other school fund.	68.53
Local tax for school purposes	40,712.33
Received from sale of bonds	27,290.00
All other sources	1,752.00

Total receipts \$93,936.96

Expenditures.	
Total teachers' wages, elementary	\$19,846.47
Total teachers' wages, high school	3,475.00
Paid for supervisors	2,000.00
Cost of grounds and buildings	19,005.00
Redemption of bonds and interest	9,040.00

Total expenditures \$72,012.25

Balance on hand \$21,924.71

The current expense bills were allowed as follows:

Pennsylvania company, freight	\$40.60
John Henderson, cleaning paper	\$125.52
C. F. Conkle, papering	\$96.00
Dust Proof Company, floor dressing	\$29.10
T. E. Nagle, \$5.54	
Smith Premier Co., books	\$291.55
Will Reed, merchandise	\$2.85
Z. B. Kinsey, wall paper	\$76.86
Watson & Sloan, merchandise	\$2.48
A. J. McCain, graining	\$207.50
Standard Oil Co., oil	\$1.35
Andy Rattray, hauling	\$6.95
Eagle Hardware Co., merchandise	\$11.25
J. Jones, plumbing	\$16.00
Geo. H. Owen, insurance	\$112.50
W. H. Adams, repairs	\$1.65
Western Union, messages	\$3.02
Wm. Amman, lifting	
pavement	\$1.75
Otto Schmidtbaumer, night soil	\$11.50
Houghton Mifflin Co., books	\$21.00
D. A. Bowers, printing	\$15.75
News Review, printing	\$9.50
Crisis, printing	\$1.75
G. B. Whetton, cleaning	\$5.00
A. F. Johnson, hauling	\$1.50
Polk & Co., directory	\$3.00
A. Glethew, brushes	\$10.50
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Rattray, hauling, \$13.05; total, \$1,136.02.

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Fourth street improvement, \$19.83; Pennsylvania avenue improvement, \$102.34; fire department salary and supplies, \$747.42; John A. George, salary, \$220.20; Alex Bryan, 588.88; Robert Hall, \$10.59; American Clay Manufacturing Company, \$401.85; G. L. Frederick, \$2.95; T. V. Thompson, \$42.75; Archie Cook, \$12.75; John Spence, \$50; W. D. McDole, \$1.20; improvement of storm sewer on Calcutta road, \$29.27; Diamond Hardware company, \$1.09; John H. Harris, \$42.50; repair of sewers on Trentvale street, \$5.90; engineering department, \$70.95; Standard livery, \$62.95; Old Roman Wall Plaster company, 60 cents; Ceramic City Light company, 664.66; J. H. Burgess, \$65; C. B. Ogden, \$40; Geo. H. Owen, \$24.45; Eagle Hardware company, \$13.81; Patterson foundry, \$4.10; J. T. Smith Lumber company, \$38.92; East Liverpool Spring Water company, \$3.25; John A. George, \$7.75; S. F. Leyde, 65 cents; Arbuthnot & Bro., \$1.60; police department pay roll, \$425; Betz & Orr, \$12.

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This was particularly true in cases where women had their husbands arrested for abuse and other offenses.

Mrs. Craft went to East End, but returned later in the evening and paid the fine, \$19.60, and her husband was released.

NARROW ESCAPE.

PONY STRUCK A BUGGY THIS MORNING.

Accident Occurred on Forest Street And Young Lemon, of Calcutta, Was Badly Frightened.

A young son of Dr. Lemon, of Calcutta, had a narrow escape this morning.

The boy was driving to the city from Calcutta for the purpose of attending school here and was crossing the Horn switch at Forest street when the pony and three cars struck his rig. The back of his buggy was very badly damaged, but he escaped injury.

The horse was knocked down, but did not get hurt.

To Wheeling Fair.

The following persons left this morning to attend the Wheeling fair: Will Bagley, Miss Irene English, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wilson, Mrs. T. F. Manley, C. Culbertson, Frank Mills and John Weaver.

DR. J. E. TOOT WAS SELECTED

By Board of Education to Fill Vacancy on the Board of Examiners.

BEARDMORE'S SALARY RAISED

He Will Now Get \$300 For Working Nine Months Instead of \$30 a Month.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR YEAR

The board of education met in special session last night, and as it was the first meeting in three weeks considerable business required the attention of the board.

The members present were: Vodrey, Murphy, Taggart, Hill, Smith and Wells.

It was decided to fix the salary to be paid the board of examiners at \$30 per year, and Dr. Toot was elected a member of the examining board for the term of two years.

The salary of the truant officer was placed at \$300 per year. The gentleman works nine months in the year and formerly received a salary of \$30 per month.

The financial report of the year ending August 31, 1900, was presented by Clerk W. B. Hill, which shows a good balance over the same period in 1899, and is as follows:

Receipts.

Balance on hand Sept. 1,

1899 \$16,666 22

State common school fund. 7,447 20

Sec. 16, other school fund. 68 53

Local tax for school purposes 40,712 33

Received from sale of bonds 27,290 00

All other sources 1,752 00

Expenditures.

Total teachers' wages, elementary \$19,846 47

Total teachers' wages, high school 3,475 00

Paid for supervisors 2,000 00

Cost of grounds and buildings 19,005 00

Redemption of bonds and interest 9,040 00

Total expenditures \$72,012 25

Balance on hand \$21,924 71

The current expense bills were allowed as follows:

Pennsylvania company, freight, \$40.

60; John Henderson, cleaning paper, \$125.52; C. F. Conkle, papering, \$96;

Dust Proof Company, floor dressing, \$29.10; T. E. Nagle, \$5.54; Grim & Co., books, \$291.55; Smith Premier Co., ribbons, \$3; Will Reed, merchandise, \$2.85; Z. B. Kinsey, wall paper, \$76.86; Watson & Sloan, merchandise, \$2.48; A. J. McCain, graining, \$207.50;

Standard Oil Co., oil, \$1.35; Andy Rattray, hauling, \$6.95; Eagle Hardware Co., merchandise, \$11.25; J. Jones, plumbing, \$16; Geo. H. Owen, insurance, \$112.50; W. H. Adams, repairs, \$1.65; Western Union, messages, \$3.02; Wm. Amman, lifting pavement, \$1.75; Otto Schmidtbaer, night soil, \$11.50; Houghton Mifflin Co., books, \$21; D. A. Bowers, printing, \$15.75; News Review, printing, \$9.50; Crisis, printing, \$1.75; G. B. Whetton, cleaning, \$5; A. F. Johnson, hauling, \$1.50; Polk & Co., directory, \$3; A. Gieblew, brushes, \$10.50; A.

Rattray, hauling, \$13.05; total, \$1,136.02.

After the bills had passed the members seemed to lose interest and dropped out one at a time until less than a quorum remained.

The members who were left indulged in some informal talk respecting the schools and their prospects.

A RUNAWAY BOY.

UHRICHSVILLE MAN HERE LOOKING FOR HIS SON.

The Boy Was Not in This City, Although a Very Careful Search Was Made.

J. C. White, a prominent druggist of Uhrichsville, arrived in the city last evening in search of a runaway.

Mr. White's son, aged 17, had left his home in that place last week and told some friends whom he met at the depot that he intended coming in this direction.

In company with Chief Thompson the gentleman made some inquiries about the city last evening, but no trace of the missing boy could be found.

This morning word was received by the chief here from Mrs. White that the runaway had been located in Columbus. Mr. White left at noon for that city.

SMALL BOYS

STOLE THE FRINGE FOR AN AWNING.

Police Were Notified And the Youngsters Were Soon Rounded Up.

Several small boys took the border from an awning on Sixth street yesterday afternoon.

The proprietor of the place followed three of the boys and succeeded in rounding up a colored lad named Blackmore.

The police were notified and Officer Mahony, accompanied by the colored boy, started after the balance of the crowd, and upon visiting their homes arrangements were made to make good the loss.

SERIOUSLY ILL.

There Is But Very Little Hope for the Recovery of C. B. Baum.

Mrs. C. T. Bauman returned yesterday from Pittsburgh, where she went Saturday to visit her husband, who is an inmate of Passavant hospital in that city.

He is not improving as rapidly as his friends would like, and unless some change takes place very soon there is little hope for his recovery.

ARRESTED.

Two Small Boys Charged With Stealing Trout Lines Will Get a Hearing Tomorrow.

Complaint has been made from time to time about small boys interfering with the various fishermen along the river front, and yesterday Chief Thompson arrested two lads named Reuben Densmore and William Payne on a charge of stealing trout lines and other fishing paraphernalia from "Happy" Vandyne.

The boys are very young and were badly frightened when brought to city hall.

The mayor has not yet set a time for hearing the case, as Vandyne has not appeared. The hearing will probably take place tomorrow.

NICE, THE ONLY MEMBER PRESENT

He Had the Claims Committee Meeting All to Himself Last Evening.

SOME CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES

Were Referred to Council Without Any Action Being Taken Upon Them.

LIST OF CLAIMS WERE PAID

Nice was the only member of claims committee present last night, but the following bills were ordered paid:

James McMillan, \$7.75; T. E. Nagle, \$10.80; Wolfe, Walker & Co., 87 cents; J. F. Billingsley, \$625; Sarah Haught, \$12; M. W. Elliott, \$7.68; Fourth street improvement, \$19.88; Pennsylvania avenue improvement, \$102.34; fire department salary and supplies, \$747.42; John A. George, salary, \$220.20; Alex Bryan, 588.88; Robert Hall, \$10.59; American Clay Manufacturing Company, \$401.85; G. L. Frederick, \$2.95; T. V. Thompson, \$42.75; Archie Cook, \$12.75; John Spence, \$50; W. D. McDole, \$1.20; improvement of storm sewer on Calcutta road, \$29.27; Diamond Hardware company, \$1.09; John H. Harris, \$42.50; repair of sewers on Trentvale street, \$5.90; engineering department, \$70.95; Standard livery, \$62.95; Old Roman Wall Plaster company, 60 cents; Ceramic City Light company, 646.66; J. H. Burgess, \$65; C. B. Ogden, \$40; Geo. H. Owen, \$22.45; Eagle Hardware company, \$13.81; Patterson foundry, \$4.10; J. T. Smith Lumber company, \$38.92; East Liverpool Spring Water company, \$3.25; John A. George, \$7.75; S. F. Leyde, 65 cents; Arbuthnot & Bro., \$1.60; police department pay roll, \$425; Betz & Orr, \$12.

The following bills for damages were presented:

Thomas Lounds, \$3; Mrs. E. Harrison, \$33.15; John Gibbs, \$13.75. The bills are for broken water pipes.

MAY CHANGE IT.

COUNCIL VIEWED THE CALCUTTA ROAD.

It May Be Decided to Pave 15 Feet From the East Rail of the Street Car Tracks.

Messrs. Peach, Cripps and Nice yesterday accompanied Manager Healy on a tour of inspection to the Calcutta road and the result of the inspection will probably be heard from at the meeting of council tonight.

Manager Healy thinks the city should pave more than 9 feet from the east rail, as 11 feet in his opinion will not make a pavement sufficiently wide enough for teams.

His opinion is shared by several of the councilmen and it may be decided to make the pavement 15 feet, which with the amount the railway company will pave, will make a pavement of 22 feet.

Justice J. N. Rose will leave tomorrow morning for Lisbon, where he will spend tomorrow and Thursday at the fair.

A STORY TO MAKE YOUR HEART BLEED

Our Duty to God and Humanity Plainly Tells Us What To Do.

DR. KLOPSCH TELLS HIS STORY

He Is a Noble Christian Man, and No One Can Doubt His Word,

HELP—GOD WILL REWARD YOU

[Continued from Sept. 6.]

We would not stop to think that we lacked authority to enforce our demands. Fortunately there was no objection, and the women were one by one carried under a roof. One of them was practically dead, and at our request a few rags were thrown over her for decency's sake. She was not removed, and then and there she died. We had seen enough. We were anxious to get away. But it occurred to us that thus far no children had been in evidence. So we made inquiry concerning them and learned that they were kept in what is termed the kitchen. We asked to be shown there.

The kitchen in the Baroda poor house must be seen to be realized. In a bamboo enclosure under the supervision of a fat, turbaned Hindu, sat 300 skeletonized, diminutive creatures, mostly naked, all sickly and miserable and many of them totally blind. In the entire number there was not a single child which in our country would not be considered hopelessly afflicted with marasmus.

Millions of flies gorged themselves on festering sores and on eyes sealed with nauseating exudations. The sight of these poor little helpless human beings was saddening beyond description. Never have I seen anything approximating in abject misery and utter destitution this gathering of innocents. Not a cry escaped their lips. The place was as silent as the abode of death. Hardly a hand stirred. Not a sound was heard. With the exception of the blinking of the eye lids there was no indications of life. Had our own eyes been sightless we could have passed by this place in total ignorance of the presence of a living being. We walked in and no one paid the slightest attention to our movements.

The Hindu seemed as lifeless as the children. The sanitary conveniences and the kitchen were one. We proceeded, cautiously advancing step by step, zig zag fashion, in our efforts to escape pollution. We reached the centre of the enclosure. The Hindu looked on silently. The whole concern seemed dazed. We ourselves were dazed. Stupor was creeping upon us. Death seemed to be encircling the Baroda kitchen and all it contained, first mercifully numbing the senses, as the surgeon administers an anesthetic before he performs the operation.

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Some of them were too weak to rise.

They cried inaudibly, but their grief was more pitiful than if it had sought noisy expression. Perhaps punishment awaited every demonstration on their part, and hence they dared not complain. God only knows. We protested against the totally inadequate supply of milk and lack of proper management. The Hindu explained that more milk would be served in the evening. Eight long hours! And then perhaps only as much more. How could these hungry ones survive?

We asked the Hindu how many little ones died daily. He professed ignorance, but volunteered the information that their bodies were burned.

We crossed the square that led to the gate; but before we reached it we were surrounded by groups of starving people piteously pleading for a few pice with which to purchase grain. Tears actually trickled down the cheeks of many of the supplicants as they held up to our gaze their emaciated, shriveled little ones in ocular demonstration of their deplorable condition. Mothers swayed to and fro, moaning out unintelligible petitions.

Children prostrated themselves to the ground, chattering in a strange tongue and with frightful rapidity of utterance the story of their woes as anxious to tell all before we made our escape. "Oh, my king," cried they, "it will be very well with you if you will help us, for we are very, very hungry." And, driven to despair at the thought that their appeal perhaps lacked eloquence or earnestness, they slapped their hollow stomachs and persuasively added, "I'm starving; if you will help me, God will give



you many children." My heart almost sank within me.

Why should I have been called to witness all this suffering? Why not some wealthy man, who with a stroke of the pen could fill these empty stomachs and yet never miss the cost? I took one of the children in my arms. The mother said it was 10 years of age. It could not have weighed more than 30 pounds. It was a skeleton absolutely denuded of flesh. The large glistening eyes were fixed on mine, as though eager to catch the promise of help. And yet I could not give any, for I remembered my experience at the gate. A rupee given at this moment might mean death, for these people were desperate. They were beyond reasoning. Their own sufferings and their children's woes had driven them nearly mad. If help was to be given, it had to be given generally and the few coins I had with me would not have satisfied a measurable fraction of the requirements. I handed the child back to its mother. It was but a matter of hours, and long before I left India for home the vultures had devoured or the flames consumed all that was left when the catastrophe overtook it.

As I write this, I verily believe that very few, if any, of the twelve hundred who were in the Baroda poor house that morning ever came out alive. It was a veritable dead house, and those who once entered seemed hopelessly doomed.

After an early lunch and family prayers at the house of Rev. T. M. Hudson, we left Baroda, traveling eastward, witnessing a succession of scenes of suffering, desolation and

misery. The rivers were dried up and along their sun-baked, kiln-dried beds, countless thousands of ragged, haggard, foot-sore beggars wandered aimlessly. They were bound they knew not whither. How many of them reached anywhere alive, God only knows. They were literally walking skeletons. They frequently died in their tracks. Thirty left a village for the relief works. Ten died while there. Ten died on the road homeward bound. Ten are awaiting death in the village to which they returned. These wanderers sink by the wayside from absolute exhaustion. Then, if near a village, they are picked up and carried to the hospital. They arrive unconscious, but their sunken eyes, heaving chest and hollow stomachs tell their own terrible story of inconceivable torture. Two girls were thus picked up. They retained consciousness, but speech had become painful. They were offered food. "Sahib," said the elder girl, "we have not eaten for four days. If we take food now we shall die. Let us rest until evening and then feed us." She died that day. The tissues and glands of the stomach were completely withered away. Truly, the present India famine is the most appalling tragedy the world has ever witnessed.

This is the last of my letters descriptive of my tour of the famine fields of starving India. Ma-bab! rings in my ears. Would to God I had the means to be father and mother to them all and to give them enough to stay the pangs of hunger until Providence graciously sends a harvest so general and abundant that it shall satisfy every hungry man, woman and child in starving India!

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A SIMPLE QUESTION.

East Liverpool People Are Requested to Honestly Answer This.

Is not the word of a representative citizen of East Liverpool more convincing than the doubtful utterances of people living everywhere else in the union? Read this:

William Terrence, fireman at engine house No. 1, says: "For some time I was annoyed with symptoms of either weakened or over-excited kidneys. I had noticed more than one recommendation made by people living in East Liverpool about Doan's Kidney Pills and thinking that if the medicine performed half what it promised it might help me, I bought a box at Larkin's drug store. They cured me."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Among the Sick.

Miss Mary Collins is very ill at her home in Dew Drop alley.

Miss Minnie Wilson is very ill at her home on lower Broadway.

TO SEE NIECE WED.

President and Mrs. McKinley In Somerset.

DONERS OF MAGNIFICENT GIFTS.

Rev. Dr. Morgan to Officiate at the Marriage Ceremonies to Occur Tomorrow Evening—President Received Ovations at Some Towns Enroute.

Somerset, Pa., Sept. 11.—The president and his party arrived here to be present as guests at the wedding of Miss Mabel McKinley, the president's niece, and Dr. Hermanus L. Baer, to-morrow evening. In the party were President and Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Katherine Matthews, of Washington, sister of Mrs. Abner McKinley, Secretary to the President Cortelyou, Dr. F. M. Riddle, medical inspector of the navy, and the president's physician, A. J. Leonard, and N. P. Weaver, stenographers, and some Baltimore & Ohio railway officials. The presidential party was met at the Somerset station by Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley and Dr. Hermanus L. Baer, the groom. A shout went up from the assembled crowd as Mr. and Mrs. McKinley made their appearance on the platform of the rear coach and descended the car steps. The president and Mrs. McKinley bowed their acknowledgements. President McKinley looked to be in unusually good health. It was announced that the president would devote his time to absolute rest while here.

Just as the carriage bearing President and Mrs. McKinley was leaving the station the wheels of the vehicle caught the wheels of another carriage that happened to be unoccupied and almost upset it. The trip from Washington to Somerset was without special incident save for the enthusiastic greeting given the president at Cumberland, the home of Senator George L. Wellington. Short stops were made enroute at Hancock, Meyersdale, Rockwood and Martinsburg, where the president shook hands with as many of the assembled crowds as he could reach during the few moments the stops were made. President and Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Katherine Matthews were upon their arrival driven at once to Abner McKinley's home.

President and Mrs. McKinley's present to the bride is a highly polished quarter oak chest with silver mountings, filled with magnificent table silver, including everything that Dr. and Mrs. Baer will need in the way of spoons, forks, knives, carvers and off pieces, during their lives. The plate on top of the chest bears the following inscription: "From Uncle William and Aunt Ida, September 12, 1900." Other elegant presents have been received by the bride and groom. It is a noticeable fact that all of the presents, with few exceptions, those which came from old Ohio and Pennsylvania friends, came from the close New York friends of the family. Less than 20 are from Washington. The president and party will leave here about 11 o'clock Thursday morning for Canton, going by way of Johnstown and Pittsburgh.

The officiating clergyman will be the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York.

Only one member of the United States supreme court has been invited. Justice McKenna, an old friend of Abner McKinley, is the only supreme court judge who was honored with an invitation. It is also said that few people in official life at Washington are included among those invited to the wedding. Mr. McKinley said about 200 guests were expected to attend the wedding. Of this number nearly 100 are residents of this town of 1,500 inhabitants.

Among the guests from a distance who are expected are Secretary and Mrs. Miller, Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Postmaster General Smith and Mrs. Smith, Adjutant General and Mrs. Corbin, Private Secretary to the President G. B. Cortelyou, Comptroller of the Treasury Dawes, Surgeon General and Mrs. Sternberg, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield, Quartermaster and Mrs. Ludington, Governor and Mrs. W. A. Stone, Miss Helen McKinley, Miss Grace McKinley, Miss Mary Barber, Miss Sarah Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John Willey, of Canton, Congressman and Mrs. John Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. William Gibson, of Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Chaney, of Boston, and Frank A. Munsey.

Condition of Corn and Wheat.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture states in part that notwithstanding the general decline,

several important corn states still report a condition considerably above their respective 10 year averages, among them such excess amounting to 14 points in Ohio. On the other hand, among others, Pennsylvania showing decrease, reporting 10 points below the respective 10 year average. The condition at harvest of winter and spring wheat combined was 69.6 against 70.9 on September 1, 1899. Pennsylvania was 15, and Ohio 60 points below their respective 10 year averages.

93 MISSIONARIES KILLED.

One Hundred and Seventy Other Americans and British Unaccounted For.

Li Likes Foster's Appointment.

Shanghai, Sept. 11.—United States Consul General Goodnow learns that the number of British and American missionaries probably murdered during the uprising in China has been 93, while 170 others stationed in Chi Li and Shan Li provinces are unaccounted for and there is reason for the belief that they have met the same fate. Of those whose deaths have been absolutely proven 22 were Americans—8 women and 6 children—and 34 were British, 9 men, 15 women and 10 children. There is strong proof that 37 more were killed at Tai Yuen. The list of missing numbers: Americans, 20 men, 21 women and 20 children. British, 41 men, 49 women and 19 children. Impossible to get number of Catholics killed, but there were many French priests and sisters, and some were in the country where the Russians are fighting. There were also several Swedish and Danish Protestants. The massacre and persecution of Chinese Christians continue everywhere.

Literati and minor officials are sending memorials to the dowager empress thanking her for ridding the country of foreigners.

All the information coming from the interior is that, except in those parts of the country which the foreign troops occupy, the people believe that the empress has won great victories and driven out the foreigners.

Li Hung Chang promised Mr. Goodnow that he would telegraph to the local officials of Chi Li to furnish escorts to the treaty ports for all the missionaries who were still there.

Li Hung Chang requested Mr. Goodnow to cable to the department of state at Washington that he was greatly pleased with the appointment of his "old friend Foster" as a peace commissioner.

Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, the special commissioner of the United States government was to start for Tien Tsin Saturday.

MAY SOON WITHDRAW MEN.

Chaffee Apparently Thinks It Useless to Keep United States Troops In Peking.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Developments point to a speedy withdrawal of the United States troops from China. General Chaffee has added the weight of his opinion to that already rendered by many officials here.

No confirmation is at hand here of the report that Great Britain and Germany have joined an agreement to remain together in Peking regardless of the attitude of the other powers. General Chaffee in his dispatch, said: "Taku, no date."

Adjutant General, Washington: "Two afternoon fourth. Evidence accumulates that diplomatic relations will not be resumed here for a long time. Russian legation leave very soon for Tien Tsin. Appears to me certain Chinese government will not return here whilst foreign army remains, and if this is true our legation can transact no business. My opinion Peking to be merely camp foreign army pending settlement by powers at other points. Chaffee."

MAY YET BE A STRIKE.

Mitchell Fears Worst, if Operators Still Refuse to Confer With the Miners' Officials.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers' Union, who arrived in Chicago from Indianapolis, in speaking of the threatened strike among the anthracite coal miners, said in part:

"We have not been able to induce the Pennsylvania hard coal operators to meet us in conference. They will not treat with us or in any way recognize the union. Time and again we have invited a conference and it will be their fault if a strike occurs. Unless the operators treat with representatives of their organized employees I do not see how it will be possible to avoid a strike of the 140,000 miners employed."

Roosevelt Left for Fargo.

Lacrosse, Wis., Sept. 11.—The train bearing Governor Roosevelt and his party left for Fargo and the west at 11 o'clock last night. He made several speeches in this state.

Ward's Appointed Day to Die.

Harrisburg, Sept. 11.—Governor Stone fixed October 30 for the execution of George Ward, of Washington county.

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A STORY TO MAKE YOUR HEART BLEED

Our Duty to God and Humanity Plainly Tells Us What To Do.

DR. KLOPSCH TELLS HIS STORY

He Is a Noble Christian Man, and No One Can Doubt His Word.

HELP—GOD WILL REWARD YOU

[Continued from Sept. 6.]

We would not stop to think that we lacked authority to enforce our demands. Fortunately there was no objection, and the women were one by one carried under a roof. One of them was practically dead, and at our request a few rags were thrown over her for decency's sake. She was not removed, and then and there she died. We had seen enough. We were anxious to get away. But it occurred to us that thus far no children had been in evidence. So we made inquiry concerning them and learned that they were kept in what is termed the kitchen. We asked to be shown there.

The kitchen in the Baroda poor house must be seen to be realized. In a bamboo enclosure under the supervision of a fat, turbaned Hindu, sat 300 skeletonized, diminutive creatures, mostly naked, all sickly and miserable and many of them totally blind. In the entire number there was not a single child which in our country would not be considered hopelessly afflicted with marasmus.

Millions of flies gorged themselves on festering sores and on eyes sealed with nauseating exudations. The sight of these poor little helpless human beings was saddening beyond description. Never have I seen anything approximating in abject misery and utter destitution this gathering of innocents. Not a cry escaped their lips. The place was as silent as the abode of death. Hardly a hand stirred. Not a sound was heard. With the exception of the blinking of the eye lids there was no indications of life. Had our own eyes been sightless we could have passed by this place in total ignorance of the presence of a living being. We walked in and no one paid the slightest attention to our movements.

The Hindu seemed as lifeless as the children. The sanitary conveniences and the kitchen were one. We proceeded, cautiously advancing step by step, zig zag fashion, in our efforts to escape pollution. We reached the centre of the enclosure. The Hindu looked on silently. The whole concern seemed dazed. We ourselves were dazed. Stupor was creeping upon us. Death seemed to be encircling the Baroda kitchen and all it contained, first mercifully benumbing the senses, as the surgeon administers an anesthetic before he performs the operation.

Suddenly there was a stir. Two men bearing a can of milk appeared in front of the Baroda tent. The children became animated. The Hindu revived. He came over to where we were standing and informed us that milk was to be given to the feeble children. We followed him to the entrance and watched its distribution. As soon as some of the tin cups were filled the children scrambled for them. There was not enough for more than a fourth of the number, and the more vigorous ones got what there was. The feeble ones went without it.

Some of them were too weak to rise.

They cried inaudibly, but their grief was more pitiful than if it had sought noisy expression. Perhaps punishment awaited every demonstration on their part, and hence they dared not complain. God only knows. We protested against the totally inadequate supply of milk and lack of proper management. The Hindu explained that more milk would be served in the evening. Eight long hours! And then perhaps only as much more. How could these hungry ones survive?

We asked the Hindu how many little ones died daily. He professed ignorance, but volunteered the information that their bodies were burned.

We crossed the square that led to the gate; but before we reached it we were surrounded by groups of starving people piteously pleading for a few pice with which to purchase grain. Tears actually trickled down the cheeks of many of the supplicants as they held up to our gaze their emaciated, shriveled little ones in ocular demonstration of their deplorable condition. Mothers swayed to and fro, moaning out unintelligible petitions.

Children prostrated themselves to the ground, chattering in a strange tongue and with frightful rapidity of utterance the story of their woes as anxious to tell all before we made our escape. "Oh, my king," cried they, "it will be very well with you if you will help us, for we are very, very hungry." And, driven to despair at the thought that their appeal perhaps lacked eloquence or earnestness, they slapped their hollow stomachs and persuasively added, "I'm starving; if you will help me, God will give



you many children." My heart almost sank within me.

Why should I have been called to witness all this suffering? Why not some wealthy man, who with a stroke of the pen could fill these empty stomachs and yet never miss the cost? I took one of the children in my arms. The mother said it was 10 years of age. It could not have weighed more than 30 pounds. It was a skeleton absolutely denuded of flesh. The large glistening eyes were fixed on mine, as though eager to catch the promise of help. And yet I could not give any, for I remembered my experience at the gate. A rupee given at this moment might mean death, for these people were desperate. They were beyond reasoning. Their own sufferings and their children's woes had driven them nearly mad. If help was to be given, it had to be given generally and the few coins I had with me would not have satisfied a measurable fraction of the requirements. I handed the child back to its mother. It was but a matter of hours, and long before I left India for home the vultures had devoured or the flames consumed all that was left when the catastrophe overtook it.

As I write this, I verily believe that very few, if any, of the twelve hundred who were in the Baroda poor house that morning ever came out alive. It was a veritable dead house, and those who once entered seemed hopelessly doomed.

After an early lunch and family prayers at the house of Rev. T. M. Hudson, we left Baroda, traveling eastward, witnessing a succession of scenes of suffering, desolation and

misery. The rivers were dried up and along their sun-baked, kiln-dried beds, countless thousands of ragged, haggard, foot-sore beggars wandered aimlessly. They were bound they knew not whither. How many of them reached anywhere alive, God only knows. They were literally walking skeletons. They frequently died in their tracks. Thirty left a village for the relief works. Ten died while there. Ten died on the road homeward bound. Ten are awaiting death in the village to which they returned. These wanderers sink by the wayside from absolute exhaustion. Then, if near a village, they are picked up and carried to the hospital. They arrive unconscious, but their sunken eyes, heaving chest and hollow stomachs tell their own terrible story of inconceivable torture. Two girls were thus picked up. They retained consciousness, but speech had become painful. They were offered food. "Sahib," said the elder girl, "we have not eaten for four days. If we take food now we shall die. Let us rest until evening and then feed us." She died that day. The tissues and glands of the stomach were completely withered away. Truly, the present India famine is the most appalling tragedy the world has ever witnessed.

This is the last of my letters descriptive of my tour of the famine fields of starving India. Ma-bab! rings in my ears. Would to God I had the means to be father and mother to them all and to give them enough to stay the pangs of hunger until Providence graciously sends a harvest so general and abundant that it shall satisfy every hungry man, woman and child in starving India!

LOUIS KLOPSCH.

Toronto Personals.

Toronto Tribune.

Mrs. Leigh and son and Mrs. Schell, of East Liverpool, are visiting this afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Brown.

Miss Mary Kirkindale, of East Liverpool, is visiting at S. Boswell's.

S. A. Anderson, of East Liverpool, was in Toronto over Sunday.

Miss Maud Giles, of East Liverpool, visited her sister, Mrs. Harry McKee, Fourth street, over Sunday.

Miss May Letzkus, of East Liverpool, was a guest of home folks over Sunday.

James F. Hamilton, of Liverpool, a former Knoxville boy, was a Toronto visitor over Sunday.

Mrs. Fred Wooster, of East Liverpool, is visiting her sister, Miss Sarah Law, who is quite ill.

Miss Emma Hamilton is home after a week's vacation visiting East Liverpool and Wellsville relatives.

Miss Minnie Brown returned home this morning from East Liverpool and will remain for a day or two.

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POTTERY BOYS BAR CIGARETTES

Employees of Brian Pottery, Trenton, Start a Crusade Against the Poison Weed.

CLUB HAS BEEN ORGANIZED

A Well Known Basket Ball Player at the Head of the Movement.

THE MEMBERSHIP IS LARGE

The following article taken from the Trenton Times should be read by cigarette smokers in this city and a similar club could be organized here with advantage to the cigarette fiends and their friends:

An anti-cigarette crusade has been started by the employees of Brian's pottery and the young men who are at the head of it say they will keep up the fight until every cigarette smoker in that pottery has become a member of the club recently organized.

One of the most prominent of the crusaders is Harry Stout, the well known basket ball player of the Trenton National League team, who is also known as an all-around athlete of merit.

Stout has been a cigarette smoker for some years and has finally become convinced that it is very injurious to him as a basket ball player and he decided to stop the habit before an anti-cigarette club was thought of.

He told his intentions to several of the other employes at the Brian pottery and found that they were of the same mind that he was. They all agreed that cigarette smoking was injuring them and that they were going to stop it.

Then Stout suggested that a club be organized and that every cigarette smoker in the plant be induced to give up the habit and join the club. The others agreed to the proposition and a club was at once organized with Stout as the president.

Among the rules of the club is one imposing a fine for every time any of the members are caught smoking cigarettes. This money collected in fines will be used for defraying an annual outing for the club.

This is the first anti-cigarette club ever known to have been organized in a manufacturing plant, and its progress will be watched with interest. It is to be hoped that the young men will continue to push the fight along the lines laid down.

The charter members of the club are three in number: Harry Stout, Albert Smith and Herbert Davis, and they express every confidence in getting all of the employes of the pottery enrolled as members of the club.

Pipes and cigars may be smoked by the members, only cigarettes being barred.

CASHED A CHECK

And Then Found That the Defendant Had No Money in the Bank.

In the court of Justice McCarron, C. G. Anderson has sued Walter S. Cook for \$5.

Plaintiff says he cashed a check for Cook several months ago, and upon presenting the same to the bank, found the defendant had not then, or had he ever had an account at the bank.

Forcible Detention Action.

John Maylone has entered suit in the court of Justice McCarron for forcible detention against Fred Lyth.

The property is situated on the road between this city and Wellsville, and the case has been set for hearing Friday at 1 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE

THAT HAS CHANGED HANDS IN THE CITY.

A List of the Deeds Filed With E. M. Crosser for Record.

Lisbon, Sept. 11.—The following real estate exchanges from East Liverpool have been recorded here:

Edward Simpson to Samuel L. Eardley, lot 2110 in J. E. McDonald's addition to East Liverpool, \$330.

Solomon J. Faulk to J. B. Grosshans, 3.16 acres in Liverpool township, \$316.

William C. Thompson to Emma Harmer, tract of land in East Liverpool, \$1.

J. F. Leonard to Mary E. Cooper, lot 1 in De Bee's addition to East Liverpool, \$2,000.

Lorenzo Buckley to James E. Robinson, lot 3635 in Pleasant Heights Land and Improvement Company's addition to East Liverpool, \$1,300.

Robert Clark to Martha McClure, land in East Liverpool, \$325.

GOD'S BLESSING.

And Oh There Rests With it a Most Wonderful Power for Good.

When we opened our mail this morning we found a simple little note with this inscription on it:

"India Famine Fund."

And in the little slip of paper we found a five dollar bill, signed by Uncle Sam's private secretary, good for \$5 in gold the world over. And this five dollars will go forward to New York city, and then be forwarded by telegraph to India. God grant that it may save not only human lives, but souls as well. Our Master will bless the donor, for he so promises to those who remember the poor and the needy.

Are there not others who desire a blessing. You do not need to give a fortune. Give a mite if you can give no more. Give as the Master has blessed you. Give cheerfully. The Lord loveth a cheerful giver.

AT STEUBENVILLE.

Charles Roser and Mrs. Lizzie Fowler, of This City, Were United in Marriage.

A very quiet wedding occurred last week in which two well known residents of this city were interested.

The ceremony was performed on Wednesday in Steubenville, the contracting parties being Charles Roser and Mrs. Lizzie L. Fowler.

An effort was made to keep the matter quiet, but some of their friends made the discovery yesterday, and now Charley is passing around the cigars.

LIVERPOOL BOYS

Were Admitted to the First Year's Course of Study by M. P. Conference.

At the M. P. conference now in session at Washington, Pa., Alexander Steele and William A. Curfman passed the preliminary examination and were admitted to the first year's course of study.

Rev. W. H. Gladden, of this city, was chairman of the committee on resolutions.

Council Meeting Tonight.

Council will meet in regular session this evening, and it is probable it will take some time to transact the business, as there is plenty of it to do.

ELECTION IN MAINE.

Republicans Carried the State. Democrats Gained in Votes.

BOTH PARTIES WELL REWARDED.

Worked Hard, and Succeeded in Bringing Out a Vote Greater Than in 1898. Fought on National Issues Except in One County.

Portland, Me., Sept. 11.—Maine went Republican in the state election by a plurality of over 33,400.

The Republican state ticket was elected with all four congressmen and a great majority of the legislature.

The campaign had been a spirited one, but the vote was not quite as heavy as in 1898, but exceeded that of the 1898 election by many thousands, and the managers of both parties when the returns from different towns came in felt that they were fully repaid for their strenuous efforts of the past four weeks.

The Democrats gained considerable satisfaction from the earlier returns showing as they did a gain in four years from 18 to 20 per cent.

This increase over the 1898 vote did not apply to any particular locality, but seemed to be general throughout the state.

The Republicans, however, had rather discounted the falling off in the vote for the Maine ticket from that in 1898 and the managers were not at all surprised at an apparent loss of 12 per cent, which was shown by the returns from the first 150 towns.

Their entire ticket, headed by John P. Hill, of Augusta, for governor, was of course elected, as were all four of the congressmen, Allen in Reed's old district, Littlefield in Dingley's old district, Burleigh in the Third and Boutelle in the Fourth.

The campaign throughout the state except perhaps in Cumberland county, was fought entirely on national issues.

Cumberland county, with Portland as a center, fought one of the most interesting contests in the state. The Republicans fought for non-enforcement of the liquor law, and a prohibition candidate for enforcement.

Returns indicated that the Prohibitionists had landed their candidate for sheriff.

As to the legislature there were a few Democratic gains. This body will meet in January and re-elect William P. Frye to the national Senate.

BRYAN SPOKE TO STUDENTS.

He Also Addressed the Nebraska Club, at Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—William Jennings Bryan made a speech at a reception arranged at the Sierman house by the Nebraska Bryan club, of Chicago. A second speech was made at the University of Chicago where, in Kent theater, he addressed an audience consisting of more than 1,000 persons, mostly women.

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BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

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When we opened our mail this morning we found a simple little note with this inscription on it:

"India Famine Fund."

And in the little slip of paper we found a five dollar bill, signed by Uncle Sam's private secretary, good for \$5 in gold the world over. And this five dollars will go forward to New York city, and then be forwarded by telegraph to India. God grant that it may save not only human lives, but souls as well. Our Master will bless the donor, for he so promises to those who remember the poor and the needy.

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Sept. 5th to 15th.

Emil Paur, with the New York Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, Sept. 17th to 22d.

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THE MEXICAN VILLAGE.

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Harisburg, Sept. 11.—Superintendent of Public Instruction Schaeffer appointed E. C. Shields, of Dubois, superintendent of the schools of Clearfield county, vice George W. Weaver, deceased.

Fusionists Move Against Greist.

Harrisburg, Sept. 11.—Counsel for the fusion party of Chester county presented petitions to Judge Weiss for a mandamus to compel Secretary of the Commonwealth Greist to file the certificate of nomination of the legislative candidates of the fusion party. The court fixed September 20 for a hearing.

Hibernians to Change Their Ritual.

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.—The National officers and directors of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, at their meeting made an agreement by which a radical change in the ritual will be made; also they discussed several matters of grave importance, with a view of submitting recommendations thereon to the convention to be held in 1902.

INTERSTATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Farquhar family held a large reunion at Fayette City, Pa.

Arthur Hose, aged 19, dropped dead at Massillon, O., while playing ball.

Work is in progress on a trolley line 14 miles long to connect Alliance and Salem, O.

The Shippensburg (Pa.) gas works were wrecked by an explosion and George Davis instantly killed.

Cardinal Gibbons laid the cornerstone of the new St. Mary's Catholic church at South Cumberland, Md.

George Pascal and William Wise, boys who ran away from New Kensington, Pa., were arrested at Bellenville, Pa.

Policeman Eugene Murray, of Akron, O., has been suspended as the result of charges he made against the chief of police.

Thomas B. Rouse, of Woodsfield, O., Republican candidate for presidential elector, has withdrawn to accept a national bank presidency.

Oakey C. Clammer, assistant postmaster at Smithville, W. Va., was arrested and held for court on a charge of robbing the mails. He confessed his guilt.

Bishop Ninde preached the sermon at the dedication of a \$12,000 M. E. church at Carrollton, O. President Riker, of Mt. Union college, preached in the evening.

Charles A. Lett, a retired businessman of Youngstown, O., while riding in the parade incidental to the opening of the Republican state campaign, fell from his horse and expired immediately from heart trouble.

The annual convention of Christian churches of Washington and Greene counties held at California, Pa., was largely attended by ministers from Pittsburgh and vicinity.

A verdict of accidental death was rendered at Philadelphia in the case of Banking Commissioner Thomas J. Powers, killed by falling from a train.

WOULD YOU

Pick up

\$10.

In an honest way if you could? Then send your order for mill and mining supplies to us—our low prices will save you many a ten dollar bill.

FRICK & LINDSAY CO.

MILL and MINING SUPPLIES,

202, 204 WOOD ST., PITTSBURG, PA.

BONDS! BONDS!!

First-class coupon Bonds are better for investment than Real Estate Mortgages. They are safe, convenient and pay good interest. Offer at the present time Macbeth-Evans Glass Company 6% Bonds, Tri-State Gas Company 6% Bonds, National Glass Company 6% Bonds and Cleveland Water Company 6% Bonds at prices netting the investor from 5% to 6%. Write for particulars.

ROBERT C. HALL,

Member Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, 331 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Long Distance Telephone, 2612.

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P. DUFF & SONS, 6th and Liberty Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Examination of teachers for the public schools of the city of East Liverpool will be held Saturday, Sept. 22, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. in the high school room, Fourth street building.

Duff's College

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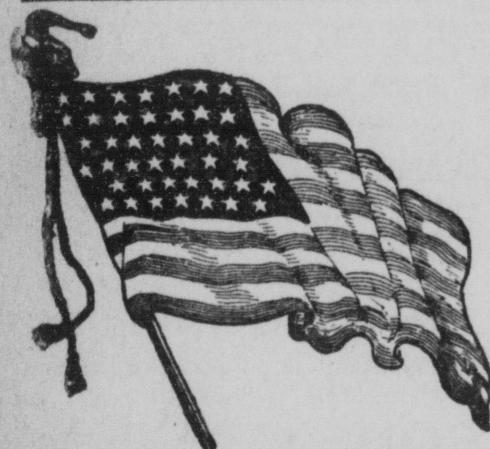
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This Date In History—Sept. 11.

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1849—Cromwell massacred the Irish of Drogheda.
1700—James Thomson, author of "The Seasons," was born; died 1743.
1700—Battle of Malplaquet; Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French under Marshal Villars.
1823—David Ricardo, the much abused British political economist, died; born 1772.
1850—A revolution broke out in Switzerland.
1892—End of the New England granite cutters' lockout after two years' duration.
1897—Justice John Sedgwick, a noted jurist, died at Norfolk, Conn.; born 1829.



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For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

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Supreme Judge,
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BRYAN ON GOLD STANDARD.
"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

This language was used by Hon. William Jennings Bryan in a speech at Knoxville, Tenn., on September 16, 1896.

"MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND."
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the cold shoulder, the German citizens, who have the grand idea of thinking for themselves, will have nothing to do with the deserter, and his only alternative seems to be to climb a tree and pull the tree up after him.

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Free trade has proved a curse to this nation. Bryan is a rampant free trader.

EVERY VOTE.

Every Republican voter in Ohio should be at the polls on election day. We should make Ohio the banner state.

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McKinley's letter of acceptance is winning warm commendation all over the land. It will bear microscopical investigation.

OLD COLUMBIANA.

Old Columbiana, staunch and true, will make herself felt at the coming election. We will honor McKinley with our best.

GARFIELD TO YOUNG VOTERS.

Young voters of East Liverpool, read this article in today's News Review, seventh page. It is full of solid meat for you. Don't miss it.

FORAKER.

Foraker did himself proud at Youngstown. By the way, it was an immense gathering. The Republicans in that section are wide awake.

PROTECTION.

A just protective tariff has proved of incalculable value to the toilers of the United States. William McKinley stands at the head and front in advocating protection.

GOD'S LITTLE ONES.

Read famine article in today's News Review, second page, even if it makes your heart sick. Mothers and fathers of East Liverpool, can you refuse your mite in the assisting of God's little ones.

POTTERY BOYS.

Read the article about the pottery boys barring cigarettes. These Trenton lads are on the right track. The awful consequences of cigarette smoking are awaking the nation to the need of barring the deadly things out. Legislation should forbid their manufacture and sale. They are feeders for the accused liquor traffic.

THE SILVER CRAZE.

Acting under orders of the silver kings, Bryan forced the craze upon the Kansas convention. Later developments caused the order to go forth that Bryan should make "imperialism" the paramount issue before the people previous to the election; and then, if this bogie should prove a winning card, and the masses could be scared into electing Bryan, he could work his sweet will respecting the currency matter.

PROUD OF THEM.

The nation at large is proud of our soldier boys in China and in the Philippines. They have proved themselves gallant and heroic men, officers and rank and file, and the greatest military commanders of the world have warmly commended our troops for splendid services rendered when facing and doing battle against the common foe. The man who decries or abuses our gallant lads will find scant favor with the masses of our loyal citizens.

ADMIRAL DEWEY.

On the 20th of May, 1898, Admiral Dewey was instructed by President McKinley to make no alliance with any party or faction in the Philippines, and Dewey replied, on June 6, 1898: "Have acted according to spirit of department's instructions from the beginning, and I have entered into no alliance with the insurgents, or with any faction." Thus we have the word of

a Republican president and a Democratic admiral of the navy of the United States, that no alliance was ever entered into, in any manner, with Aguinaldo or his followers, or with any faction or party. Atkinson, Bryan and all defamers of the present administration and of our gallant soldiers, officers and men, can howl themselves black in the face, and yet be unable to prejudice the great mass of the nation against men whose shoes the said anti-imperialists are unworthy to unloose.

KILL THE SALOON.

Here's the advice of a prominent citizen to a prominent Republican manufacturer of this city, the latter hating the saloon and its demoralizing influence upon his workmen:

"Vote for Bryan. Persuade all your brother manufacturers to vote for Bryan. Then induce your workmen to do the same. The result will be Bryan's election. And then all the manufacturing establishments will be compelled to close down; the workingmen will be thrown out of employment; they will not have any money; the saloonist is after money, and makes money his god; he must pay money for liquor, and he will not trust the drinker unless the money is in sight, and he will be compelled to close down his saloon and go out of the business."

M'KINLEY VS. BRYAN.

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Bryan prophesied all manner of evil to the nation in case of the election of McKinley four years ago. Bryan's prediction was that the gold standard would ruin business, rob the workingman and cause untold misery and distress.

He has proven himself a false prophet in every particular. The gold standard, the very opposite of Bryan's silver craze, diametrically in opposition to it, has been the mainstay of this great land and responsible for our success in the financial world. Bryan says, in case of his election, that he will shatter and utterly destroy the gold standard and introduce his silver fallacy. How can any sane business or workingman vote for Bryan? How can any workingman deliberately agree to rob himself and his family by accepting, at the hands of William Jennings Bryan, a silver dollar possessing but 50 cents in purchasing power? Putting it very plainly, so that no man may err, the laborer who now gets \$1.50 per day under McKinley's administration, with gold as the unit of value, would receive but 75 cents a day in case of Bryan's election and the forcing of the unlimited coinage of silver dollars upon the country.

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The individual throwing it upon the streets should be arrested.

The writer noted a fine horse in a bad state of nervousness and fright this morning, caused by a great mass of brown wrapping paper fluttering at his feet. The horse was one of a fine team of animals, and he would have dashed away down our thoroughfare had it not been for his more quiet and sedate companion. The individual who throws loose paper upon our highways and byways should be arrested and fined to the limit. Loose paper, blowing along the streets, will frighten almost any horse, and a runaway and loss of life may result at any time. Mayor Davidson will confer a great favor upon the public by punishing offenders.

Returned to Work.

Nick Schon and George Welsh, both connected with the crew in the kiln department at Cartwright's, who were ill last week, have both sufficiently recovered and have returned to work.

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Spring Grove campground, the Sebring cottage, containing 5 rooms; will sell cheap, inquire of us for price.

Jefferson street, 10 room house and reception hall, arranged for two families; rents for \$25 per month; owner about to leave city and will sell at a low price. Price given upon inquiry.

Cor. Third and Jefferson streets—The Frank Sebring home; house containing 12 rooms, pantry, bathroom, laundry, folding doors, hardwood finished down stairs, cemented cellar, hot water, heater, gas, electric lights, chandeliers and cabinet mantels; possession given at once; will sell at great sacrifice on account of owner leaving town. See us for price.

Third street and alley—One-half square west of city hall; lot fronting 60 feet on Third street, having four houses on it; one of three rooms, one of 5 rooms, one of 7 rooms and one of 6 rooms with storeroom. Brings \$55 per month rent; a good investment; will sell cheap; owner leaving the city.

Waterloo street—Four room house; price \$950; \$100 down, balance \$8 monthly.

Gardendale—Six room 2 story house; large lot, fruit trees, good well water, gas, sewing room, electric light, modern and up-to-date; a 2 room house on rear of lot. Both houses rent for \$30 per month. Price upon inquiry.

Shadyside avenue, West End—Five room 2 story frame house; lot faces 100 feet on avenue; good condition; price \$850. Terms easy.

Trentvale street extension, near stone bridge—Six room 2 story house; lot 40x100. Price upon inquiry.

Cor. Seventh and Jackson streets—Three story brick block containing 36 rooms, making 6 dwelling apartments and two store rooms; also double frame house of 8 rooms on Jackson street; lot 45x130; paved street on all sides; sewer connections; everything in good order. Make a very profitable investment. Yields \$130 per month rent and is always in demand. Inquire for price.

St. George street, East End—Vacant corner lot, facing 50 feet on St. George street; a fine residence site in a good neighborhood. A bargain at \$700.

Gardendale, near J. T. Smith's residence—Nine room, 2 story basement dwelling; good cistern with water piped into kitchen; apples, quinces, plums, strawberries, peaches, all bearing fruit, in lot which is large. The Northside car line will pass within 100 yards of this property. We predict its immediate sale at the price of \$1,300.

Franklin street and **Rural lane**, just above **Seventh street**—Ten room double house and 90 feet vacant ground fronting on Franklin street. Will sell all together or divide. This site is good for a residence, warehouse or business. Will sell at a very reasonable price.

Farm land—Sixteen acres near Spring Grove campground. Will sell right. Price upon inquiry.

Farm of 49 acres about 10 minutes' walk north of street car line between East Liverpool and Wellsville. Good house and barn; orchard and small fruit; of easy access to East Liverpool and Wellsville markets; good chance if you are inclined toward farming and want to be situated that you don't have to drive to town. Price upon inquiry.

Farm of 63 acres adjoining north side of Spring Grove campground; good house and barn; orchard and small fruit; rich meadows; suitable for general farming, gardening and chicken raising, fruit, etc.; price \$4,000.

Farm of 70 acres in Hancock county, W. Va., 5 room house and 8 stall barn; 150 fruit trees; price upon inquiry.

Ten acres of farm land, all tillable; well water; two miles from city; but 8 minutes' walk from Northside street car line route; school house near; good place for gardening, small fruit, raising chickens or a country residence. Price is very low.

Farm of 167 1/2 acres, situated about 2 and one-half miles from city; 125 acres tillable, balance good timber and pasture; good orchard; well watered; underlaid with coal. Improvements consist of 10 room brick metal roof house; 60x80 foot metal roof barn; wagon sheds; corn cribs, etc. Price upon inquiry.

This is our sale list No. 5; we have already published Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, each of which is larger than this one, and have entirely different properties in them. Copies of the preceding lists can be obtained at our office. When you come to us you get the largest selection to choose from in the city. Other than the properties named in these lists we have many that we do not advertise. Come in and inquire about them. As to terms, we can give on many properties what is known as easy terms, and in no case requires more than one-third down.

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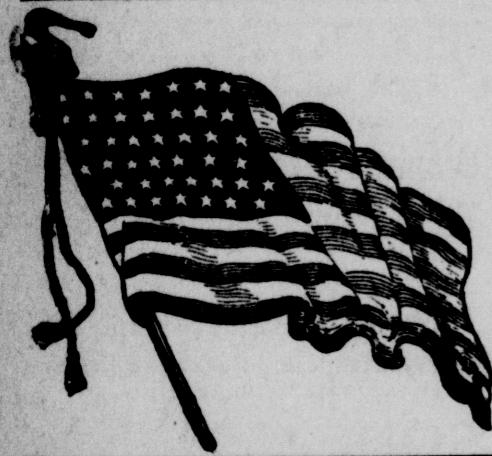
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Pennsylvania avenue—One-half square above Mulberry street, East End; 6 room house, frame, 2 story, slate roof; lot 30x90. Price \$1,800.

Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Columbian park—Five room house, lot 22x125; price upon inquiry.

Office Open From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

This is our sale list No. 5; we have already published Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, each of which is larger than this one, and have entirely different properties in them. Copies of the preceding lists can be obtained at our office. When you come to us you get the largest selection to choose from in the city. Other than the properties named in these lists we have many that we do not advertise. Come in and inquire about them. As to terms, we can give on many properties what is known as easy terms, and in no case requires more than one-third down.

THE NEWS REVIEW

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY

Published Daily Except Sunday by
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
HARRY PALMER,
Manager and Proprietor.

(Entered as second class matter at the
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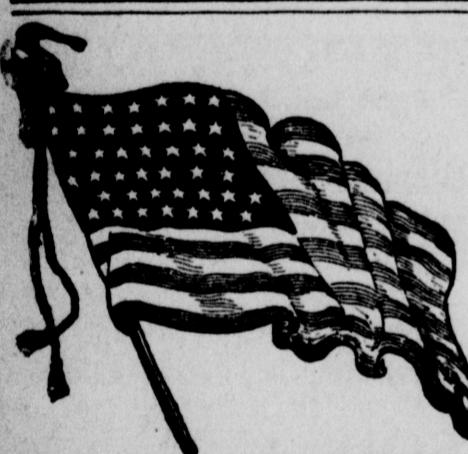
One year in advance, \$5.00
Three months, 1.25
By the week, 10

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1900.

This Date In History—Sept. 11.

2007—Battle of Stirling; the Scotch defeated the English, skinned the corpse of Treasurer Cressingham and made whips of the skin.
2040—Cromwell massacred the Irish of Drogheda.
2700—James Thomson, author of "The Seasons," was born; died 1743.
2700—Battle of Malplaquet; Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French under Marshal Villars.
2820—David Ricardo, the much abused British political economist, died; born 1772.
2850—A revolution broke out in Switzerland.
2862—End of the New England granite cutters' lockout after two years' duration.
2867—Justice John Sedgwick, a noted jurist, died at Norfolk, Conn.; born 1829.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

STATE.

Secretary of State,
L. C. LAYLIN,
of Huron.
Supreme Judge,
JOHN A. SHAUCK,
of Montgomery.
Food Commissioner,
JOE E. BLACKBURN,
of Belmont.
School Commissioner,
L. D. BONEBRAKE,
of Knox.
Public Works Board,
CHAS. A. GODDARD,
of Scioto.

Congress,
ROBERT W. TAYLER.

COUNTY.

Prosecuting Attorney,
JASON H. BROOKES,
Coroner,
JOHN L. STRAUGHN,
County Commissioner,
W. K. GEORGE,
Infirmary Director,
T. O. KELLY.

BRYAN ON GOLD STANDARD.

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

This language was used by Hon. William Jennings Bryan in a speech at Knoxville, Tenn., on September 16, 1896.

"MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND."

Wellington has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, and has made a nice mess of the job. Maryland Republicans look upon him with contempt, the Democracy are giving him

the cold shoulder, the German citizens, who have the grand idea of thinking for themselves, will have nothing to do with the deserter, and his only alternative seems to be to climb a tree and pull the tree up after him.

FREE TRADE.

Free trade has proved a curse to this nation. Bryan is a rampant free trader.

EVERY VOTE.

Every Republican voter in Ohio should be at the polls on election day. We should make Ohio the banner state.

M'KINLEY'S LETTER.

McKinley's letter of acceptance is winning warm commendation all over the land. It will bear microscopical investigation.

OLD COLUMBIANA.

Old Columbiana, staunch and true, will make herself felt at the coming election. We will honor McKinley with our best.

GARFIELD TO YOUNG VOTERS.

Young voters of East Liverpool, read this article in today's News Review, seventh page. It is full of solid meat for you. Don't miss it.

FORAKER.

Foraker did himself proud at Youngstown. By the way, it was an immense gathering. The Republicans in that section are wide awake.

PROTECTION.

A just protective tariff has proved of incalculable value to the toilers of the United States. William McKinley stands at the head and front in advocating protection.

GOD'S LITTLE ONES.

Read famine article in today's News Review, second page, even if it makes your heart sick. Mothers and fathers of East Liverpool, can you refuse your mite in the assisting of God's little ones.

POTTERY BOYS.

Read the article about the pottery boys barring cigarettes. These Trenton lads are on the right track. The awful consequences of cigarette smoking are awaking the nation to the need of barring the deadly things out. Legislation should forbid their manufacture and sale. They are feeders for the accused liquor traffic.

THE SILVER CRAZE.

Acting under orders of the silver kings, Bryan forced the craze upon the Kansas convention. Later developments caused the order to go forth that Bryan should make "imperialism" the paramount issue before the people previous to the election; and then, if this bogie should prove a winning card, and the masses could be scared into electing Bryan, he could work his sweet will respecting the currency matter.

PROUD OF THEM.

The nation at large is proud of our soldier boys in China and in the Philippines. They have proved themselves gallant and heroic men, officers and rank and file, and the greatest military commanders of the world have warmly commended our troops for splendid services rendered when facing and doing battle against the common foe. The man who decries or abuses our gallant lads will find scant favor with the masses of our loyal citizens.

ADMIRAL DEWEY.

On the 20th of May, 1898, Admiral Dewey was instructed by President McKinley to make no alliance with any party or faction in the Philippines, and Dewey replied, on June 6, 1898:

"Have acted according to spirit of department's instructions from the beginning, and I have entered into no alliance with the insurgents, or with any faction." Thus we have the word of

a Republican president and a Democratic admiral of the navy of the United States, that no alliance was ever entered into, in any manner, with Aguinaldo or his followers, or with any faction or party. Atkinson, Bryan and all defamers of the present administration and of our gallant soldiers, officers and men, can howl themselves black in the face, and yet be unable to prejudice the great mass of the nation against men whose shoes the said anti-imperialists are unworthy to unloose.

KILL THE SALOON.

Here's the advice of a prominent citizen to a prominent Republican manufacturer of this city, the latter hating the saloon and its demoralizing influence upon his workmen:

"Vote for Bryan. Persuade all your brother manufacturers to vote for Bryan. Then induce your workmen to do the same. The result will be Bryan's election. And then all the manufacturing establishments will be compelled to close down; the workingmen will be thrown out of employment; they will not have any money; the saloonist is after money, and makes money his god; he must pay money for liquor, and he will not trust the drinker unless the money is in sight, and he will be compelled to close down his saloon and go out of the business."

M'KINLEY VS. BRYAN.

McKinley pledged himself to do certain things if elected to the position of president of the United States. He has kept every pledge made to the people, and prosperity unprecedented rules over the land.

Bryan prophesied all manner of evil to the nation in case of the election of McKinley four years ago. Bryan's prediction was that the gold standard would ruin business, rob the workingman and cause untold misery and distress. He has proven himself a false prophet in every particular. The gold standard, the very opposite of Bryan's silver craze, diametrically in opposition to it, has been the mainstay of this great land and responsible for our success in the financial world. Bryan says, in case of his election, that he will shatter and utterly destroy the gold standard and introduce his silver fallacy. How can any sane business or workingman vote for Bryan? How can any workingman deliberately agree to rob himself and his family by accepting, at the hands of William Jennings Bryan, a silver dollar possessing but 50 cents in purchasing power? Putting it very plainly, so that no man may err, the laborer who now gets \$1.50 per day under McKinley's administration, with gold as the unit of value, would receive but 75 cents a day in case of Bryan's election and the forcing of the unlimited coinage of silver dollars upon the country.

LOOSE PAPER.

The Individual Throwing it Upon the Streets Should be Arrested.

The writer noted a fine horse in a bad state of nervousness and fright this morning, caused by a great mass of brown wrapping paper fluttering at his feet. The horse was one of a fine team of animals, and he would have dashed away down our thoroughfare had it not been for his more quiet and sedate companion. The individual who throws loose paper upon our highways and byways should be arrested and fined to the limit. Loose paper, blowing along the streets, will frighten almost any horse, and a runaway and loss of life may result at any time. Mayor Davidson will confer a great favor upon the public by punishing offenders.

Returned to Work.

Nick Schon and George Welsh, both connected with the crew in the kiln department at Cartwright's, who were ill last week, have both sufficiently recovered and have returned to work.

ELIJAH W. HILL,

Real Estate Dealer,

Corner Sixth
and Washington,

Second Floor Hotel Grand Building,

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

MOVING TIME IS OVER

WE OFFER YOU VACANT LOTS IN THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONS:

Grandview Situate on Calcutta Road: North side street car line now being constructed passes this addition. A healthful, clear, clean and heartsome place to live. Water and gas, street grades established; lots are 40x100. Prices range from \$200 to \$400. Terms easy.

The East Liverpool Land Co. Situate on the extension of Vine street, Thompson Hill; streets paved; gas, water and sewer mains laid. All free of expense to purchaser. A convenient place to live; near the industrial and business center; \$7,000 has been spent in improvements in this addition; the prices are lower than other similarly improved and located lots in the city. They range from \$550 to \$800. Terms easy: Come in for plat and let us take you to see them. They lie but 5 minutes' walk from our office.

Pleasant Heights A number of lots for sale in this healthful locality soon to be reached by street cars. Price \$100 and up. Terms to suit you.

Puritan Land Situate between the C. & P. R. R. and Ohio river between Co. 3rd Addition and adjoining the Riley Orchard addition. These lots lie just south of the Laughlin No. 2, National and East End Pottery Co. potteries. You will recollect how the "orchard" addition sold. Look out for these. Prices \$425 to \$450.

Andrews' Situate just this side of Oakland, E. E. No nicer lying lots in all of East Liverpool. Size 30x110. Prices \$250. Terms easy.

Thompson's Situate south and adjoining the lower reservoir, overlooking Bon Ton Pennsylvania avenue and Ohio river; intended for fine residence sites. Some lots 50x100; others 50x180. Prices \$750 to \$1,600. Terms to suit your income.

Bradshaw's A number of lots north and adjoining the reservoir now being constructed; so good a view is obtained here that our sign boards erected there bear the phrase "See the View." There were 10 of them, there are but 6 unsold now. They sell at \$300 each. Terms easy.

SALE LIST NO. 5.—Call at Office for 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Spring Grove campground, the Sebring cottage, containing 5 rooms; will sell cheap, inquire of us for price.

Jefferson street, 10 room house and reception hall, arranged for two families; rents for \$25 per month; owner about to leave city and will sell at a low price. Price given upon inquiry.

Cor. Third and Jefferson streets—The Frank Sebring home; house containing 12 rooms, pantry, bathroom, laundry, folding doors, hardwood finished down stairs, cemented, hot water, heater, gas, electric lights, chandeliers and cabinet mantels; possession given at once; will sell at great sacrifice on account of owner leaving town. See us for price.

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C. A. Heck, who has been drilling for oil in Chester, has decided that it is a forlorn hope, and is packing his goods and moving to Pittsburgh.

Carr Has Moved.

Thomas Carr, who has been employed for some time in an East Liverpool pottery, has moved there from his former home in Chester.

Into His New House.

J. W. Moore is moving from the house belonging to T. R. Cunningham to his new residence on the corner of Second street and Carolina avenue.

Dr. Meechem Will Preach.

Dr. Meechem, presiding elder of the district, will preach in the school house tomorrow night. All are invited.

He is Improving.

The many friends of Master Harry Riley will be glad to hear that he is improving after an illness of a couple of weeks.

Motormen Picnic.

The motormen have a picnic at Rock Springs this afternoon. A great many guests are invited.

A Break Down.

The delivery wagon of the Chester grocery had a break down this morning, which caused considerable delay.

WEDDINGS.

Young People of This City Unite Their Lives in the Holy Bonds of Matrimony.

Andrew Y. Ward and Eliza Menough were united in marriage at 9 o'clock Saturday evening at the First M. E. parsonage by Dr. Clark Crawford.

Both parties reside in this city, and they will make their future home here.

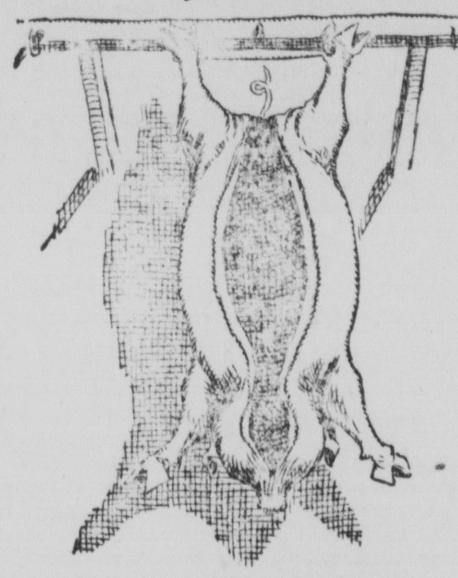
Last evening at 8:30 Dr. Crawford united the lives of Merwood D. Morris, a veteran of the late Spanish-American war, whose home is in Bridgeport, and Miss Mary Pasco, of Cleveland. They will reside in this city.

Promoted.

James G. White, of the clerical force of the local freight department of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad, has been transferred to the Steubenville force of the same road, in the line of promotion. Mr. White has made many warm friends during his stay in East Liverpool, who will regret to hear of his leave taking, while rejoicing in his advancement.

The News Review for all the news.

1900.



THIS LITTLE PIG WENT TO MARKET.

1896.



THIS LITTLE PIG STAY'D AT HOME.

SENATOR DANIEL.

ELOQUENT DEMOCRAT FROM VIRGINIA MAKES A PL A

For the Retention of the Philippines—He Is Not in Favor of Hauling Down the Flag Before the Insurgents There.

Whenever any Democrat attempts to tell you that the United States has no right in the Philippine Islands, and that the flag can be hauled down, as Bryan declared the other day he would haul it down if he were president, just quote these words of that distinguished Democratic orator and lawyer, Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, spoken in the United States senate just before the senate ratified the Paris treaty with Spain:

"Once fix sovereignty there, and the roots go down to the center of the earth like a fee-simple deed, and its stars go upward into those of space. It is sovereignty, the most permanent act of human life, the most fixed and immovable, that ever nation did or could do. The moment this treaty passes, if they (the Filipinos) do not lay down their arms, it is the duty of the American president to order it, and it is the duty of the American soldier to shoot them to death to make them lay down their arms under the penalty of execution in battle."

Bryan can not plead ignorance of the principle thus declared by one of the greatest men among his advocates. Yet he helped to bring about that very ratification of which Daniel spoke, and thereby bound himself to every result so eloquently and truly stated by the Virginia senator.

MENU FOR WEDNESDAY.

But now our fates from unromantic things May rise like rivers out of little springs. —Campbell.

BREAKFAST. Mangoes. Meat Balls. Hashed Potatoes. Radishes. Brown Bread. Toast. Breakfast Coffee.

LUNCHEON. Salmon Croquettes. Sauce Hollandaise. Graham and White Bread Sandwiches. Charlotte Russe. Mixed Green and Black Tea.

DINNER. Tomato Soup with Croutons. Roast Lamb, Mint Sauce. Green Peas. Succotash. Boiled Potatoes. Lettuce, French Dressing. Gorgonzola Cheese. Wafers. Coffee.

SALMON CROQUETTES.—Chop one pound of cold salmon fine and season with one teaspoonful of salt, a little cayenne, the juice of half a lemon and one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Rub one tablespoonful of butter and three tablespoonfuls of flour to a smooth paste and stir into one cupful of boiling cream. Add a pinch of salt, stir the salmon into it thoroughly and spread out on a flat dish to cool. When cold, form into oblong croquettes; dip into egg and then into bread crumbs and fry in boiling fat until a golden brown. Serve on a doily and garnish with sprigs of parsley.

The Republicans do not say that they made the prosperity which the country now enjoys; but they do affirm with emphasis that it is the result of Republican policies.

Bicycle Meet

—AT—

COLUMBIAN PARK

Monday, Sept. 17th.

Under auspices of TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

Five Fast Events.

1-mile tandem race against time by Cliff Allen and Willis Coval, of Indianapolis, Ind. Prizes amounting to \$200.

Will close with big list of entries.

Races start at 2:30 p. m.

FOR SALE.

WANTED—Twenty-five girls wanted immediately at Mountford & Sons.

FOR SALE—Novelty store, East End. For full particulars call on HILL & HAWKINS.

FOR SALE—Residence of M. E. Golding. Apply to owner, 216 Pennsylvania avenue, city.

All the news in the News Review.

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The many friends of Master Harry Riley will be glad to hear that he is improving after an illness of a couple of weeks.

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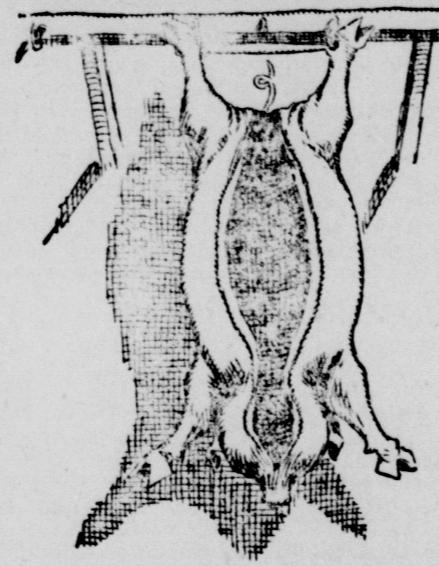
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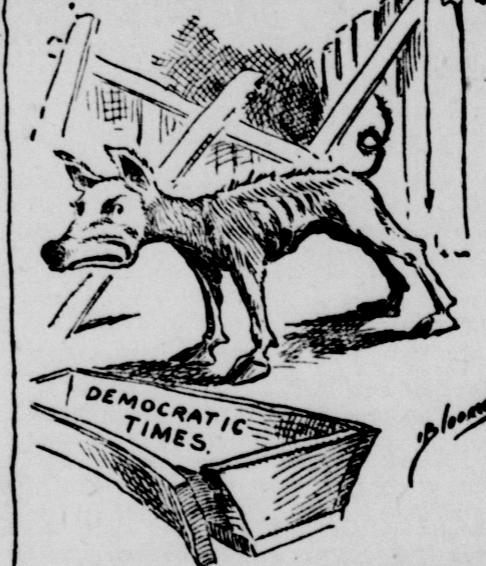
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"Once fix sovereignty there, and the roots go down to the center of the earth like a fee-simple deed, and its stars go upward into those of space. It is sovereignty, the most permanent act of human life, the most fixed and immovable, that ever nation did or could do. The moment this treaty passes, if they (the Filipinos) do not lay down their arms, it is the duty of the American president to order it, and it is the duty of the American soldier to shoot them to death to make them lay down their arms under the penalty of execution in battle."

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May rise like rivers out of little springs.
—Campbell.

BREAKFAST.
Mangos.
Meat Balls. Hashed Potatoes.
Radishes.
Brown Bread. Toast.
Breakfast Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Salmon Croquettes. Sauce Hollandaise.
Graham and White Bread Sandwiches.
Charlotte Russe.
Mixed Green and Black Tea.

DINNER.
Tomato Soup with Croutons.
Roast Lamb. Mint Sauce.
Green Peas. Succotash. Boiled Potatoes.
Lettuce. French Dressing.
Gorgonzola Cheese. Wafers.
Coffee.

SALMON CROQUETTES.—Chop one pound of cold salmon fine and season with one teaspoonful of salt, a little cayenne, the juice of half a lemon and one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Rub one tablespoonful of butter and three tablespoonsfuls of flour to a smooth paste and stir into one cupful of boiling cream. Add a pinch of salt, stir the salmon into it thoroughly and spread out on a flat dish to cool. When cold, form into oblong croquettes; dip into egg and then into bread crumbs and fry in boiling fat until a golden brown. Serve on a dolly and garnish with sprig of parsley.

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FOR SALE—Residence of M. E. Golding. Apply to owner, 216 Pennsylvania avenue, city.

All the news in the News Review.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EAST END.

Getting Reports Ready.

The officers and committees of the Second Presbyterian church are very busy this week getting their reports ready for the annual conference. Some of them have a meeting every night this week.

Entertained Friends.

Miss Anna Martin very pleasantly entertained a few friends last night at a porch party. It was a farewell party. She leaves today to enter school at New Wilmington.

Handsome Roses.

Ed McKinnon's lawn is beautified by some very handsome Paulinero roses.

On the Sick List.

Martin Elliott, of Mulberry street, is on the sick list.

Personals.

Miss Mary Yates, of Wintersville, is visiting her brother, T. R. Yates, of Pennsylvania avenue.

Mrs. Charles Fleming, who has been visiting at the home of James Conkle, has gone to make her home in Chester.

Dr. Marshall went to Pittsburg this morning to spend the day.

Grant McDade will go to Wooster tomorrow to attend the university.

Mrs. Stillwell and family were the guests of Mrs. George Snowden yesterday.

TWO CASES.

Justice McLane Bids Fair to be a Very Busy Man Tomorrow.

Justice McLane will hear two cases tomorrow. The first one to demand his attention is the action of Frank Harvey against William Vait and wife, and has been set for hearing at 8 o'clock in the morning.

The suit involves the price of a tailor-made dress which was ordered from Harvey and on which there is a balance due of \$10, which defendants have refused to pay.

The case of John Shaffer against John Ryan will be heard in McLane's court at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Plaintiff asks judgment in the sum of \$40 for alleged damage to his cellar, caused by an overflow of a sewer while the improvement of Drury lane was in progress.

REILLY SUES.

Asks Judgment on Two Promissory Notes That Were Given Several Years Ago.

Lisbon, Sept. 11.—(Special)—Jas. W. Reilly has sued for a judgment on two promissory notes against Elizabeth Armstrong and a number of other heirs of the late William Armstrong, of Wellsville.

The notes were given 15 years ago, one for \$460 and one for \$245 and are secured by mortgage on a lot in Alexander Wells addition and a part of a lot in George Wells addition to Wellsville.

A PAIR OF PANTS

James McDonald, of Leetonia, Was Assessed \$10 And Costs for Stealing Them.

Lisbon, Sept. 11.—(Special)—Jas. McDonald, of Leetonia, was arraigned before Judge Boone this morning charged with having stolen a pair of pants from Mike McCarrell. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$10 and costs and committed to jail until paid.

Gus Wosner, of Allegheny, returned home last evening after a visit of several days with Sixth street friends.

SOUTH SIDE.

BADLY HURT.

A Southside Workman Met With an Accident This Morning.

One of Mr. Coates' men was quite badly hurt this morning. He was moving the lift up at the quarry when it fell on top of him, cutting his head open and mashing his ankle. He was taken to Dr. Lewis' office, where his wounds were dressed and he will in all probability recruit at his home in Marietta.

His Creditors Called.

A rumor was afloat in Chester that a man who has a good many creditors was planning to "fold up his tent like the Arabs and as silently steal away," so a number of the Chester business men called on the gentlemen and asked if he couldn't meet some of his obligations. He assured them that the rumor of his departure was entirely groundless. The merchants were somewhat chagrined.

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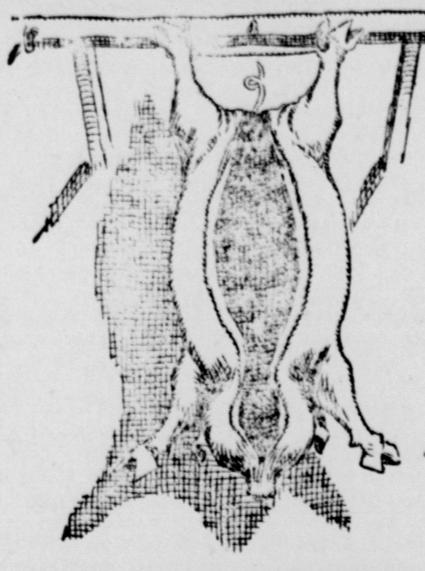
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THE DEAD, 10,000

Victims May Number That Many, at Galveston.

ABOUT \$25,000,000 DAMAGE.

Over 300 Miles of Coast Devastated by the Tidal Wave.

MAGNITUDE OF LOSSES UNKNOWN.

Among Victims Were Number of Members of the Garrison at Fort Jacinto. Out of 120 Men, Only 15 Were Saved. A Partial List of the Dead as Secured by the Galveston News—A Newspaper Man Gives a Graphic Description of the Terrible Disaster.

New York, Sept. 11.—Col. Joseph A. Robertson, of Monterey, Mexico, in speaking of the recent disaster at Galveston, said in part:

"It will be at least a week before the magnitude of this disaster will be known. Death and desolation have been sown broadcast over 300 miles of seacoast and many other points, where there will be great distress and it will be weeks before we hear of their need."

While Col. Robertson was talking he received a telegram from his correspondent in Galveston, saying in part:

"Seven to ten thousand dead. Property loss fully \$25,000,000."

A special to the news from San Antonio, Tex., says: At military headquarters, department of Texas, the information is that of 120 men stationed at Fort San Jacinto, Galveston, only 15 escaped. Further information is that the captain in command is among the victims.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—Richard Spillane, a well-known Galveston newspaper man and day correspondent of the Associated Press in that city, who reached Houston after a terrible experience, gives the following account of the disaster at Galveston:

One of the most awful tragedies of modern times has visited Galveston. The city is in ruins and the dead will number probably 1,000. I am just from the city, having been commissioned by the mayor and citizens committee to get in touch with the outside world and appeal for help. Houston was the nearest point at which working telegraph instruments could be found, the wires as well as nearly all the buildings between here and the Gulf of Mexico being wrecked.

When I left Galveston shortly before noon yesterday the people were organizing for the prompt burial of the dead, distribution of food and all necessary work after a period of disaster.

The wreck of Galveston was brought about by a tempest so terrible that no words can adequately describe its intensity and by a flood which turned the city into a raging sea. The weather bureau records show that the wind attained a velocity of 84 miles an hour when the measuring instrument blew away, so it is impossible to tell what was the maximum.

The storm began at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Previous to that a great storm had been raging in the gulf and the tide was very high. The wind at first came from the north and was in direct opposition to the force from the gulf. While the storm in the gulf piled the water upon the beach side of the city, the north wind piled the water from the bay on to the bay part of the city.

About noon it became evident that the city was going to be visited with disaster. Hundreds of residences along the beach front were hurriedly abandoned, the families fleeing to dwellings in higher portions of the city. Every home was opened to the refugees, black and white. The winds were rising constantly and it rained in torrents. The wind was so fierce that the rain cut like a knife.

By 3 o'clock the waters of the gulf and bay met and by dark the entire city was submerged. The flooding of the electric light plant and the gas plants left the city in darkness. To go upon the streets was to court death. The wind was then at cyclonic velocity, roofs, cisterns, portions of buildings, telegraph poles and walls were falling and the noise of the wind and the crashing of the buildings were terrifying in the extreme. The wind and waters rose steadily from dark until 1:45 o'clock Sunday morning. During all this time the people of Galveston were like rats in traps. The highest portion of the city were four or five feet under water, while in the majority of cases the streets were submerged to a depth of 10 feet. To leave a house was to drown. To remain was to court death in the wreckage.

Such a night of agony has seldom been equalled. Without apparent reason the waters suddenly began to subside at 1:45 a.m. Within 20 minutes they had gone down two feet and before daylight the streets were practically freed of the flood waters. In the meantime the wind had veered to the southeast.

Very few of any buildings escaped injury. There is hardly a habitable dry

house in the city. When the people who had escaped death went out at daylight to view the work of the tempest and the floods they saw the most horrible sights imaginable. In the three blocks from Avenue N to Avenue P, in Tremont street, I saw eight bodies. Four corpses were in one yard.

The whole of the business front for three blocks in from the gulf was stripped of every vestige of habitation, the dwellings, the great bathing establishments, the Olympia and every structure having been either carried out to sea or its ruins piled in a pyramid far into the town according to the vagaries of the tempest.

The first hurried glance over the city showed that the largest structures, supposed to be the most substantially built, suffered the greatest, the Orphans' home, Twenty-first street and Avenue M, fell like a house of cards. How many dead children and refugees are in the ruins could not be ascertained.

Of the sick in St. Mary's infirmary, together with the attendants, only eight are understood to have been saved.

The Old Woman's home, on Rosenberg avenue, collapsed, and the Rosenberg schoolhouse is a mass of wreckage. The Ball High school is but an empty shell, crushed and broken. Every church in the city with possibly one or two exceptions, is in ruins.

At the Forts nearly all the soldiers are reported dead, they having been in temporary quarters which gave them no protection against the tempest or the flood.

No report has been received from the Catholic Orphan asylum down the island, but it seems impossible that it could have withstood the hurricane. If it fell all the inmates were no doubt lost for there was no aid within a mile.

The bay front from end to end is in ruins. Nothing but piling and the wreckage of great warehouses remain. The elevators lost all their super works and their stocks are damaged by water.

The life saving station at Fort Point was carried away, the crew being swept across the bay 14 miles to Texas City.

I saw Captain Haines yesterday and he told me that his wife had one of his crew drowned.

The shore at Texas City contains enough wreckage to rebuild a city. Eight persons who were swept across the bay during the storm were picked up there alive. Five corpses were also picked up. There were three fatalities in Texas City. In addition to the living and the dead which the storm cast up at Texas City, caskets and coffins from one of the cemeteries at Galveston were being fished out of the water there yesterday.

In the business portion of the city two large brick buildings, one occupied by Knapp Bros., and the other by the Cotton Exchange saloon, collapsed. In the Cotton Exchange saloon there were about 15 persons. Most of them escaped.

Up to the time I left Galveston three dead had been taken from the ruins. They were:

STANLEY G. SPENCER, manager of the Elder-Dempster Steamship Company.

RICHARD LORD, traffic manager for George H. McFadden & Bro.

CHARLES KELDER, of the firm of Lamers & Flint.

How many more corpses are there will not be known until the search is finished.

The cotton mills, the bagging factory, the gas works, the electric light works and nearly all the industrial establishments of the city are either wrecked or crippled. The flood left a slime about one inch deep over the whole city and unless fast progress is made in burying corpses and carcasses of animals there is danger of pestilence.

Some of the stories of the escapes are miraculous. William Nisbit, a cotton man was buried in the ruins of the Cotton Exchange saloon and when dug out in the morning had no further injury than a few bruised fingers.

DR. S. O. Young, secretary of the Cotton Exchange, was knocked senseless when his house collapsed, but was revived by the water and was carried 10 blocks by the flood.

A woman who had just given birth to a child was carried from her home to a house a block distant, the men who were carrying her having to hold her high above their heads as the water was five feet deep when she was moved.

Many stories were current of houses falling and inmates escaping. Clarence N. Ousley, editor of the Evening Tribune, and his family and the families of two neighbors in his house when the lower half crumbled and the upper part slipped down into the water. Not one in the house was hurt.

The Lavine family six out of seven are reported dead.

Of the Burnett family only one is known to have been saved.

The family of Stanley G. Spencer, who met death in the Cotton Exchange saloon, is reported to be dead.

The Mistrot house in the west end was turned into a hospital. All of the regular hospitals of the city were unavailable. Of the new Southern Pacific works little remains but the piling. Half a million feet of lumber was carried away and Engineer Boschke says, as far as the company is concerned, it might as well start over again.

Night ocean steamers were torn from their moorings and stranded in the bay. The Kendall Castle was carried over the flats from the Thirty-third street wharf to Texas City and lies in the wreckage of the Innman pier. The Norwegian steamer Gylden is stranded between Texas City and Virginia Point. An ocean liner was swirled around through the west bay, crashed through the bay bridges and is now lying in a few feet of water near the wreckage of the railroad bridges. The steamship Taunton was carried across Pelican Point and is stranded about 10 miles up the east bay. The Malory steamer Alamo was torn from her wharf and dashed upon Pelican flats and against the bow of the steamer Red Cross, which had previously been hauled there. The stern of the Alamo is stove in and the bow of the Red Cross is

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At Texas City three of the residents were drowned. One man stepped into a well by a mischance and his corpse was found there. Two other men ventured along the bay front during the height of the storm and were killed. There are but few buildings at Texas City that do not tell the story of the storm. The hotel is a complete ruin. The office of the Texas City Company was almost entirely destroyed. Nothing remains of the piers except the piling. The wreckage from Galveston litters the shore for miles and is a hundred yards or more wide.

For 10 miles inland from the shore it is a common sight to see small craft such as steam launches, schooners and oyster sloops. The life boat of the life saving station was carried half a mile inland, while a vessel that was anchored in Moses bay lay high and dry five miles up from La Marque.

The Galveston News asked to have it announced that all the men of its staff are safe.

PRESIDENT EXPRESSED SYMPATHY

He Sent Messages to Texas—Supplies Ordered to Galveston.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The officers of the national government have taken steps to render all possible aid and assistance to the flood sufferers of Texas.

The president sent telegrams of sympathy to the governor of the state and the mayor of Galveston and promised to render all possible relief.

Adjutant General Corbin also telegraphed instructions to General McKibben, commanding the department of Texas, at San Antonio, to proceed to Galveston and investigate the character and extent of the damage caused by the hurricane and to report to the secretary of war what steps are necessary to alleviate the suffering.

Governor Sayres, of Texas, has applied to the war department for 10,000 tents and 50,000 rations for immediate use for the sufferers from Saturday's storm. Acting Secretary Meiklejohn issued an order granting the request.

LEAGUE GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Brooklyn—Pittsburg, 6 runs, 10 hits and 5 errors; Brooklyn, 5 runs, 12 hits and 1 error; Batteries, Tannehill and Zimmerman; McGinnity and Farrell. Umpire—O'Day. Attendance—3,000.

At Philadelphia—Chicago, 0 runs, 8 hits and 3 errors; Philadelphia, 6 runs, 10 hits and 1 error. Batteries—Taylor, McMenemy, Chance and Green; Dunn and McFarland. Umpire—Emslie.

Chicago, 2 runs, 4 hits and 0 errors; Philadelphia, 5 runs, 7 hits and 2 errors; Batteries—Garvin and Donohue; Orth and Douglass. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance—6,387.

At New York—St. Louis, 12 runs, 17 hits and 6 errors; New York, 8 runs, 13 hits and 8 errors. Batteries—Young and Robinson; Seymour, Carrick and Grady. Umpire—Gaffney. Attendance—650.

How the Clubs Stand.

W. L. P.	W. L. P.
Brooklyn ... 64 44	600 Boston 58 58
Pittsburg ... 65 49	570 St. Louis 52 59
Phil. 58 53	528 Cincinnati 52 60
Chicago ... 55 59	482 New York 46 65

League Schedule Today.

Pittsburg at Philadelphia, Chicago at New York, Cincinnati at Brooklyn and St. Louis at Boston.

American League Games Yesterday.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 3 runs, 5 hits and 1 error; Buffalo, 0 runs, 4 hits and 0 errors. Batteries—McCann, Bandelin and Fisher; Amole, Gettman and Schreck. Attendance, 400.

At Chicago—Chicago, 2 runs, 7 hits and 3 errors; Cleveland, 3 runs, 9 hits and 1 errors; Batteries, Fisher and Wood; Hart and Criss. Attendance—600.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 1 run, 4 hits and 1 error; Detroit, 0 runs, 5 hits and 1 error. Batteries—Downing, Smith and Ketchum; Frisk, Jones and McAllister. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance—1,000.

Yesterday's Inter-State Results.

At Wheeling—Wheeling, 5 runs, 7 hits and 2 errors; Mansfield, 1 run, 6 hits and 6 errors. Batteries—Jones and Ritter; Smith and Fox.

At Toledo—Toledo, 9 runs, 18 hits and 0 errors; Dayton, 0 runs, 2 hits and 3 errors. Batteries—Ewing and Arthur; Watkins and Deal.

At Anderson—Fort Wayne, 8 runs, 6 hits and 1 error; Anderson, 6 runs, 13 hits and 3 errors. Batteries—Fricken and Bergen; Streit and Williams.

At Marion—Marion, 8 runs, 11 hits and 3 errors; New Castle, 6 runs, 11 hits and 4 errors. Batteries—Wadsworth and Grafbus; McCord and Lynch.

The Inter-State Standing.

W. L. P.	W. L. P.
Dayton 88 44	667 Mansfield 68 63
Dayton 80 54	597 Anderson 68 74
Toledo 79 55	590 New Castle 44 91
Wheeling 75 56	573 Marion 39 92

Inter-State Games Scheduled For Today.

New Castle at Marion, Mansfield at Wheeling, Dayton at Toledo, and Fort Wayne at Anderson.

WHY IT IS RESPONSIBLE.

Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at Zanesville, O., Bryan reiterated that the Democratic party occupies the same position upon the financial question now as it did in 1896.

Such being the case, it is responsible for everything in that position that the facts of experience have refuted. That single, short sentence by Bryan clinches upon him and his party everything in the Chicago platform that the people repudiated in 1896.

The Washington Post, principally Democratic, having always expressed serious doubt whether the Germans would in large numbers leave the Republican party this year, finds its opinion confirmed by a careful investigation among the German voters of Pennsylvania, undertaken by the Philadelphia Press, which says that they will almost to a man support McKinley. This information is sustained by numerous interviews with prominent Germans residing in all sections of Pennsylvania.

VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES, ACCOUNT THE EXPOSITION.

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EXCURSIONS TO RICHMOND, VA., VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

September 13, 14, 15 and 16 for Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., convention, excursion tickets will be sold to Richmond, Va., via Pennsylvania lines, good returning Tuesday, Sept. 25, inclusive.

EXCURSION TO WHEELING VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

September 10 to 14, inclusive, for the State Fair and Exposition, low rate excursion tickets will be sold to Wheeling via Pennsylvania lines, good returning until Saturday, September 15.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Division

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	3:35	3:09	3:61	3:03	3:39	3:01

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THE DEAD, 10,000

Victims May Number That Many, at Galveston.

ABOUT \$25,000,000 DAMAGE.

Over 300 Miles of Coast Devastated by the Tidal Wave.

MAGNITUDE OF LOSSES UNKNOWN.

Among Victims Were Number of Members of the Garrison at Fort Jacinto. Out of 120 Men, Only 15 Were Saved. A Partial List of the Dead as Secured by the Galveston News—A Newspaper Man Gives a Graphic Description of the Terrible Disaster.

New York, Sept. 11.—Col. Joseph A. Robertson, of Monterey, Mexico, in speaking of the recent disaster at Galveston, said in part:

"It will be at least a week before the magnitude of this disaster will be known. Death and desolation have been sown broadcast over 300 miles of seacoast and many other points, where there will be great distress and it will be weeks before we hear of their need."

While Col. Robertson was talking he received a telegram from his correspondent in Galveston, saying in part:

"Seven to ten thousand dead. Property loss fully \$25,000,000."

A special to the news from San Antonio, Tex., says: At military headquarters, department of Texas, the information is that of 120 men stationed at Fort San Jacinto, Galveston, only 15 escaped. Further information is that the captain in command is among the victims.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—Richard Spillane, well-known Galveston newspaper man and day correspondent of the Associated Press in that city, who reached Houston after a terrible experience, gives the following account of the disaster at Galveston:

One of the most awful tragedies of modern times has visited Galveston. The city is in ruins and the dead will number probably 1,000. I am just from the city, having been commissioned by the mayor and citizens committee to get in touch with the outside world and appeal for help. Houston was the nearest point at which working telegraph instruments could be found, the wires as well as nearly all the buildings between here and the Gulf of Mexico being wrecked.

When I left Galveston shortly before noon yesterday the people were organizing for the prompt burial of the dead, distribution of food and all necessary work after a period of disaster.

The wreck of Galveston was brought about by a tempest so terrible that no words can adequately describe its intensity and by a flood which turned the city into a raging sea. The weather bureau records show that the wind attained a velocity of 84 miles an hour when the measuring instrument blew away, so it is impossible to tell what was the maximum.

The storm began at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Previous to that a great storm had been raging in the gulf and the tide was very high. The wind at first came from the north and was in direct opposition to the force from the gulf. While the storm in the gulf piled the water upon the beach side of the city, the north wind pilled the water from the bay on to the bay part of the city.

About noon it became evident that the city was going to be visited with disaster. Hundreds of residences along the beach front were hurriedly abandoned, the families fleeing to dwellings in higher portions of the city. Every home was opened to the refugees, black and white. The winds were rising constantly and it rained in torrents. The wind was so fierce that the rain cut like a knife.

By 3 o'clock the waters of the gulf and bay met and by dark the entire city was submerged. The flooding of the electric light plant and the gas plants left the city in darkness. To go upon the streets was to court death. The wind was then at cyclonic velocity, roofs, cisterns, portions of buildings, telegraph poles and walls were falling and the noise of the wind and the crashing of the buildings were terrifying in the extreme. The wind and waters rose steadily from dark until 1:45 o'clock Sunday morning. During all this time the people of Galveston were like rats in traps. The highest portion of the city were four or five feet under water, while in the majority of cases the streets were submerged to a depth of 10 feet. To leave a house was to drown. To remain was to court death in the wreckage.

Such a night of agony has seldom been equaled. Without apparent reason the waters suddenly began to subside at 1:45 a.m. Within 20 minutes they had gone down two feet and before daylight the streets were practically freed of the flood waters. In the meantime the wind had veered to the southeast.

Very few of any buildings escaped injury. There is hardly a habitable

house in the city. When the people who had escaped death went out at daylight to view the work of the tempest and the floods they saw the most horrible sights imaginable. In the three blocks from Avenue N to Avenue P, in Tremont street, I saw eight bodies. Four corpses were in one yard.

The whole of the business front for three blocks from the gulf was stripped of every vestige of habitation, the dwellings, the great bathing establishments, the Olympia and every structure having been either carried out to sea or its ruins piled in a pyramid far into the town according to the vagaries of the tempest.

The first hurried glance over the city showed that the largest structures, supposed to be the most substantially built, suffered the greatest, the Orphans' home, Twenty-first street and Avenue M, fell like a house of cards. How many dead children and refugees are in the ruins could not be ascertained.

On the sick in St. Mary's infirmary, together with the attendants, only eight are understood to have been saved.

The Old Woman's home, on Rosenberg avenue, collapsed, and the Rosenberg schoolhouse is a mass of wreckage. The Ball High school is but an empty shell, crushed and broken. Every church in the city with possibly one or two exceptions, is in ruins.

At the Forts nearly all the soldiers are reported dead, they having been in temporary quarters which gave them no protection against the tempest or the flood.

No report has been received from the Catholic Orphan asylum down the island, but it seems impossible that it could have withstood the hurricane. If it fell all the inmates were no doubt lost for there was no aid within a mile.

The bay front from end to end is in ruins. Nothing but piling and the wreckage of great warehouses remain. The elevators lost all their super works and their stocks are damaged by water.

The life saving station at Fort Point was carried away, the crew being swept across the bay 14 miles to Texas City.

I saw Captain Haines yesterday and he told me that his wife had one of his crew drowned.

The shore at Texas City contains enough wreckage to rebuild a city. Eight persons who were swept across the bay during the storm were picked up there alive. Five corpses were also picked up. There were three fatalities in Texas City. In addition to the living and the dead which the storm cast up at Texas City, caskets and coffins from one of the cemeteries at Galveston were being fished out of the water there yesterday.

In the business portion of the city two large brick buildings, one occupied by Knapp Bros., and the other by the Cotton Exchange saloon, collapsed. In the Cotton Exchange saloon there were about 15 persons. Most of them escaped.

Up to the time I left Galveston three dead had been taken from the ruins. They were:

STANLEY G. SPENCER, manager of the Elder-Dempster Steamship Company.

RICHARD LORD, traffic manager for George H. McFadden & Bro.

CHARLES KELDER, of the firm of Lamers & Flint.

How many more corpses are there will not be known until the search is finished.

The cotton mills, the bagging factory, the gas works, the electric light works and nearly all the industrial establishments of the city are either wrecked or crippled. The flood left a slime about one inch deep over the whole city and unless fast progress is made in burying corpses and carcasses of animals there is danger of pestilence.

Some of the stories of the escapes are miraculous. William Nisbit, a cotton man was buried in the ruins of the Cotton Exchange saloon and when dug out in the morning had no further injury than a few bruised fingers.

Dr. S. O. Young, secretary of the Cotton Exchange, was knocked senseless when his house collapsed, but was revived by the water and was carried 10 blocks by the flood.

A woman who had just given birth to a child was carried from her home to a house a block distant, the men who were carrying her having to hold her high above their heads as the water was five feet deep when she was moved.

Many stories were current of houses falling and inmates escaping. Clarence N. Ousley, editor of the Evening Tribune, had his family and the families of two neighbors in his house when the lower half crumbled and the upper part slipped down into the water. Not one in the house was hurt.

Of the Lavine family six out of seven are reported dead.

Of the Burnet family only one is known to have been saved.

The family of Stanley G. Spencer, who met death in the Cotton Exchange saloon, is reported to be dead.

The Mistrot house in the west end was turned into a hospital. All of the regular hospitals of the city were unavailable.

Of the new Southern Pacific works little remains but the pilings. Half a million feet of lumber was carried away and Engineer Boschke says, as far as the company is concerned, it might as well start over again.

Night ocean steamers were torn from their moorings and stranded in the bay. The Kendall Castle was carried over the flats from the Thirty-third street wharf to Texas City and lies in the wreckage of the Inman pier. The Norwegian steamer Gyller is stranded between Texas City and Virginia Point. An ocean liner was swirled around through the west bay, crashed through the bay bridges and is now lying in a few feet of water near the wreckage of the railroad bridges. The steamship Taunton was carried across Pelican Point and is stranded about 10 miles up the east bay. The Malory steamer Alamo was torn from her wharf and dashed upon Pelican flats and against the bow of the steamer Red Cross, which had previously been hurled there. The stern of the Alamo is stove in and the bow of the Red Cross is crushed.

Now the channel to the jetties two other ocean steamships lie grounded. Some schooners, barges and smaller craft are strewn bottomside up along the slips of

the piers. The tug Louise, of the industry Direct Navigation Company, is also a wreck.

It will take a week to tabulate the dead and the missing and to get anything near an approximate idea of the monetary loss. It is safe to assume that one-half of the property of the city is wiped out and that one-half of the residents have to face absolute poverty.

At Texas City three of the residents were drowned. One man stepped into a well by a mischance and his corpse was found there. Two other men ventured along the bay front during the height of the storm and were killed. There are but few buildings at Texas City that do not tell the story of the storm. The hotel is a complete ruin. The office of the Texas City Company was almost entirely destroyed. Nothing remains of the piers except the piling. The wreckage from Galveston litters the shore for miles and is a hundred yards or more wide.

For 10 miles inland from the shore it is a common sight to see small craft such as steam launches, schooners and oyster sloops. The life boat of the life saving station was carried half a mile inland, while a vessel that was anchored in Moses Bay lay high and dry five miles up from La Marque.

The Galveston News asked to have it announced that all the men of its staff are safe.

PRESIDENT EXPRESSED SYMPATHY

He Sent Messages to Texas—Supplies Ordered to Galveston.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The officers of the national government have taken steps to render all possible aid and assistance to the flood sufferers of Texas. The president sent telegrams of sympathy to the governor of the state and the mayor of Galveston and promised to render all possible relief.

Adjutant General Corbin also telegraphed instructions to General McKibben, commanding the department of Texas, at San Antonio, to proceed to Galveston and investigate the character and extent of the damage caused by the hurricane and to report to the secretary of war what steps are necessary to alleviate the suffering.

Governor Sayres, of Texas, has applied to the war department for 10,000 tents and 50,000 rations for immediate use for the sufferers from Saturday's storm. Acting Secretary Meiklejohn issued an order granting the request.

LEAGUE GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Brooklyn—Pittsburgh, 6 runs, 10 hits and 5 errors; Brooklyn, 5 runs, 12 hits and 1 error; Batteries, Tannehill and Zimmerman; McGinnity and Farrell. Umpire—O'Day. Attendance—3,000.

At Philadelphia—Chicago, 0 runs, 8 hits and 3 errors; Philadelphia, 6 runs, 10 hits and 1 error; Batteries—Taylor, Menard, Chance and Green; Dunn and McFarland. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance—6,387.

At New York—St. Louis, 12 runs, 17 hits and 6 errors; New York, 8 runs, 13 hits and 8 errors; Batteries—Young and Robinson; Seymour, Carrick and Grady. Umpire—Gaffney. Attendance—650.

How the Clubs Stand.

W. L. Pe.	W. L. Pe.			
Brooklyn	66 44	Boston	58 58	477
Pittsburgh	66 49	St. Louis	52 59	468
Phil.	58 53	Cincinnati	52 60	464
Chicago	55 59	New York	46 65	414

League Schedule Today.

Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, Chicago at New York, Cincinnati at Brooklyn and St. Louis at Boston.

American League Games Yesterday.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 3 runs, 5 hits and 1 error; Buffalo, 0 runs, 4 hits and 0 errors. Batteries—McCann, Bandelin and Fisher; Amole, Gettman and Schreck. Attendance—400.

At Chicago—Chicago, 2 runs, 7 hits and 3 errors; Cleveland, 8 runs, 9 hits and 1 errors. Batteries, Fisher and Wood; Hart and Crissman. Umpire—Dwyer. Attendance—600.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 1 run, 4 hits and 1 error; Detroit, 0 runs, 5 hits and 1 error. Batteries—Dowling, Smith and Ketchum; Frisk, Jones and McAllister. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance—1,000.

Yesterday's Inter-State Results.

At Wheeling—Wheeling, 5 runs, 7 hits and 2 errors; Mansfield, 1 run, 6 hits and 6 errors. Batteries—Jones and Ritter; Smith and Fox.

At Toledo—Toledo, 9 runs, 18 hits and 0 errors; Dayton, 0 runs, 2 hits and 3 errors. Batteries—Ewing and Arthur; Watson and Deal.

At Anderson—Fort Wayne, 8 runs, 6 hits and 1 error; Anderson, 6 runs, 13 hits and 3 errors. Batteries—Fricke and Bergen; Streit and Williams.

At Marion—Marion, 8 runs, 11 hits and 3 errors; New Castle, 6 runs, 11 hits and 4 errors. Batteries—Wadsworth and Grafton; McCord and Lynch.

The Inter-State Standing.

W. L. Pe.	W. L. Pe.			
Dayton	88 44	Mansfield	66 63	512
Pt. Wayne	80 54	Anderson	68 74	459
Ind.	79 55	New Castle	44 91	324
Wheeling	75 56	Marion	39 92	298

Inter-State Games Scheduled For Today.

New Castle at Marion, Mansfield at Wheeling, Dayton at Toledo, and Fort Wayne at Anderson.

WHY IT IS RESPONSIBLE.

Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at Zanesville, O., Bryan reiterated that "the Democratic party occupies the same position upon the financial question now as it did in 1896."

Such being the case, it is responsible for everything in that position that the facts of experience have refuted. That single, short sentence by Bryan clinches upon him and his party everything in the Chicago platform that the people repudiated in 1896.

The Washington Post, principally Democratic, having always expressed serious doubt whether the Germans would in large numbers leave the Republican party this year, finds its opinion confirmed by a careful investigation among the German voters of Pennsylvania, undertaken by the Philadelphia Press, which says that they will almost to a man support McKinley. This information is sustained by numerous interviews with prominent Germans residing in all sections of Pennsylvania.

Via Pennsylvania Lines, Account the Exposition.

The dates on which excursion tickets to Pittsburgh will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines this year, account the Exposition are as follows: Thursdays, September, 6, 13, 20 and 27, and October 4, 11 and 18. The rate will be single fare for round trip, plus 25 cents to cover admission coupon to the Exposition.

Excursion tickets will be sold at that rate from Dennison, Ohio; Cadiz, Ohio; Chester, W. Va.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Washington, Pa. and intermediate ticket stations on the Southwest system; and from Massillon, O.; Ashland, O.; Erie, Pa.; Stoneboro, Pa.; New Philadelphia, O.; Powhatan, O., and intermediate ticket stations on the Northwest system. Excursion tickets, including admission to the Exposition, will not be sold for less than 75 cents.

The return limit on all tickets will be three days, including date of sale.

The Pittsburgh Exposition will be greater and grander this season than ever before. The popular features of former years will be retained, and many new ones will be added, including A Day in the Alps; Jim Key, the marvelous Educated Horse; A Crystal Maze; A Mexican Village; special exhibits of the products of the entire world from the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

Music will be furnished by the world's leading musical organizations. The famous Banda Rossa, Italy's greatest musical organization, will appear at the Exposition Sept. 5 to 15; Emil Paur, with the New York Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, will be here Sept. 17 to 22; Damrosch's New York Symphony orchestra of 50 pieces will be the musical attraction Oct. 1 to Oct. 13; Sousa and his great band, direct from triumphs in Europe, will fill two engagements at the Expo, the first from Sept. 24 to Sept. 29 and the second from Oct. 15 to Oct. 20, closing the Exposition on the latter date.

Information concerning tickets, rates, time of trains, etc., will be furnished upon application to Pennsylvania Lines ticket agents in territory mentioned.

Special Low Rate Excursion to Pittsburgh Exposition Sept. 15.

\$1.75 from Toronto; \$1.70 from Wellsville; \$1.55 from East Liverpool via Pennsylvania lines special excursion to Pittsburgh exposition Saturday, Sept. 15, returning coupons valid until Monday, Sept. 17. The fare includes admission to the exposition, which is better, more extensive and complete than ever. Hear Banda Rossa, Italy's famous "Red band."

Excursions to Fort Wayne via Pennsylvania Lines.

September 9, 10, 11 and 12 for National encampment, Union Veteran Legion, excursion tickets will be sold to Fort Wayne via Pennsylvania lines, good returning until Tuesday, September 18.

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Victims May Number That Many, at Galveston.

ABOUT \$25,000,000 DAMAGE.

Over 300 Miles of Coast Devastated by the Tidal Wave.

MAGNITUDE OF LOSSES UNKNOWN.

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The storm began at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Previous to that a great storm had been raging in the gulf and the tide was very high. The wind at first came from the north and was in direct opposition to the force from the gulf. While the storm in the gulf piled the water upon the beach side of the city, the north wind piled the water from the bay on to the bay part of the city.

About noon it became evident that the city was going to be visited with disaster. Hundreds of residences along the beach front were hurriedly abandoned, the families fleeing to dwellings in higher portions of the city. Every home was opened to the refugees, black and white. The winds were rising constantly and it rained in torrents. The wind was so fierce that the rain cut like a knife.

By 3 o'clock the waters of the gulf and bay met and by dark the entire city was submerged. The flooding of the electric light plant and the gas plants left the city in darkness. To go upon the streets was to court death. The wind was then at cyclonic velocity, roofs, cisterns, portions of buildings, telegraph poles and walls were falling and the noise of the wind and the crashing of the buildings were terrifying in the extreme. The wind and waters rose steadily from dark until 1:45 o'clock Sunday morning. During all this time the people of Galveston were like rats in traps. The highest portion of the city were four or five feet under water, while in the majority of cases the streets were submerged to a depth of 10 feet. To leave a house was to drown. To remain was to court death in the wreckage.

Such a night of agony has seldom been equaled. Without apparent reason the waters suddenly began to subside at 1:45 a.m. Within 20 minutes they had gone down two feet and before daylight the streets were practically freed of the flood waters. In the meantime the wind had veered to the southeast.

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WHY IT IS RESPONSIBLE.

Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at Zanesville, O., Bryan reiterated that "the Democratic party occupies the same position upon the financial question now as it did in 1896."

Such being the case, it is responsible for everything in that position that the facts of experience have refuted. That single, short sentence by Bryan clinches upon him and his party everything in the Chicago platform that the people repudiated in 1896.

The Washington Post, principally Democratic, having always expressed serious doubt whether the Germans would in large numbers leave the Republican party this year, finds its opinion confirmed by a careful investigation among the German voters of Pennsylvania, undertaken by the Philadelphia Press, which says that they will almost to a man support McKinley. This information is sustained by numerous interviews with prominent Germans residing in all sections of Pennsylvania.

Via Pennsylvania Lines, Account the Exposition.

The dates on which excursion tickets to Pittsburgh will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines this year, account the Exposition are as follows: Thursdays, September, 6, 13, 20 and 27, and October 4, 11 and 18. The rate will be single fare for round trip, plus 25 cents to cover admission coupon to the Exposition.

Excursion tickets will be sold at that rate from Dennison, Ohio; Cadiz, Ohio; Chester, W. Va.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Washington, Pa. and intermediate ticket stations on the Southwest system; and from Massillon, O.; Ashland, O.; Erie, Pa.; Stoneboro, Pa.; New Philadelphia, O.; Powhatan, O., and intermediate ticket stations on the Northwest system. Excursion tickets, including admission to the Exposition, will not be sold for less than 75 cents.

The return limit on all tickets will be three days, including date of sale.

The Pittsburgh Exposition will be greater and grander this season than ever before. The popular features of former years will be retained, and many new ones will be added, including A Day in the Alps; Jim Key, the marvelous Educated Horse; A Crystal Maze; A Mexican Village; special exhibits of the products of the entire world from the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

Music will be furnished by the world's leading musical organizations. The famous Banda Rossa, Italy's greatest musical organization, will appear at the Exposition Sept. 5 to 15; Emil Paur, with the New York Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, will be here Sept. 17 to 22; Damrosch's New York Symphony orchestra of 50 pieces will be the musical attraction Oct. 1 to Oct. 13; Sousa and his great band, direct from triumphs in Europe, will fill two engagements at the Expo, the first from Sept. 24 to Sept. 29 and the second from Oct. 15 to Oct. 20, closing the Exposition on the latter date.

Information concerning tickets, rates, time of trains, etc., will be furnished upon application to Pennsylvania Lines ticket agents in territory mentioned.

Special Low Rate Excursion to Pittsburgh Exposition Sept. 15.

\$1.75 from Toronto; \$1.70 from Wellsville; \$1.55 from East Liverpool via Pennsylvania lines special excursion to Pittsburgh exposition Saturday, Sept. 15, returning coupons valid until Monday, Sept. 17. The fare includes admission to the exposition, which is better, more extensive and complete than ever. Hear Banda Rossa, Italy's famous "Red band."

Excursions to Fort Wayne via Pennsylvania Lines.

September 9, 10, 11 and 12 for National encampment, Union Veteran Legion, excursion tickets will be sold to Fort Wayne via Pennsylvania lines, good returning until Tuesday, September 18.

SUMMER OUTINGS.

Where to go and How to get There.

The seashore, mountain and lake resorts constitute the most attractive pleasure grounds for the summer idler. They are within easy reach via Pennsylvania lines, and agents of that railway system will furnish full information about rates, train service and through car comforts to any of the summer havens. They will assist in arranging details for vacation trips and give valuable information free of charge. Apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines passenger and ticket agents and be relieved of all bother in shaping preliminaries for your summer outing and vacation trip. Adam Hill, ticket agent, East Liverpool, O.

YOUNG VOTERS.

Garfield's Splendid Speech of 1879 to First Voters.

AN APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN

Speech Which Has Its Application at Present Time.

ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR PROGRESS.

Come Out, Young Men, From Among the Graves of the Past!—Set Your Faces to the Morning, and Turn Your Backs Upon the Past and Its Dead and Disgraced Political Issues!

An appeal to young men, from a speech by Hon. James A. Garfield, at Cleveland, on the Saturday evening before the Ohio election of 1879:

Now, fellow-citizens, a word before I leave you, on the very eve of the holy day of God—a fit moment to consecrate ourselves finally to the great work of next Tuesday morning. I see in this great audience tonight a great many young men—young men who are about to cast their first vote. I want to give you a word of suggestion and advice.

I heard a very brilliant thing said by a boy the other day, up in one of our northwestern counties. He said to me, "General, I have a great mind to vote the Democratic ticket." That was not the brilliant thing. I said to him, "Why?"

"Why," said he, "my father is a Republican, and my brothers are Republicans, and I am a Republican all over; but I want to be an independent man, and I don't want anybody to say, 'That fellow votes the Republican ticket just because his dad does,' and I have half a mind to vote the Democratic ticket just to prove my independence."

I did not like the thing the boy suggested, but I did admire the spirit of the boy that wanted to have some independence of his own.

Now, I tell you, young man, don't vote the Republican ticket just because your father votes it. But let me give you this one word of advice, as you are about to pitch your tent in one of the great political camps. Your life is full and buoyant with hope now, and I beg you, when you pitch your tent, pitch it among the living and not among the dead. If you are at all inclined to pitch it among the Democratic people and with that party, let me go with you for a moment while we survey the ground where I hope you will not shortly lie.

It is a sad place, young man, for you to put your young life into. It is to me far more like a graveyard than like a camp for the living. Look at it! It is bisected all over with the graves of dead issues, of buried opinions, of exploded theories, of disgraced doctrines. You cannot live in comfort in such a place.

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"Sacred to the memory of the Rag Baby;" nursed in the brain of all the fanaticism of the world; rocked by Thomas Ewing, George H. Pendleton, Samuel Cary and a few others throughout the land. But it died on the 1st of January, 1879, and the one hundred and forty millions of gold that God made, and not fiat power, lie upon its little carcass to keep it down forever.

Oh, young man, come out of that! That is no place in which to put your young life. Come out, and come over into this camp of liberty, of order, of law, of justice, of freedom, of all that is glorious under these night stars.

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Come down the glorious steps of our banner. Every great record we have made we have vindicated with our blood and with our truth. It sweeps the ground, and it touches the stars. Come here, young man, and put in your young life where all is living, and where nothing is dead but the heroes that defended it. I think these young men will do that.

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He was assistant clerk of the Ohio house of representatives in 1854. From 1854 to 1857 he was editor and proprietor of the Portage Sentinel at Ravenna, Portage county, and a recognized leader of the Republican party. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Portage county in 1861; was re-elected in 1863, and resigned in 1864 to enter the senate of the state. He was again elected to the state senate in 1871. In 1872 he was chosen a presidential elector at large on the Grant ticket. He was elected lieutenant governor of the state in 1873, and served one term.

In the meantime he had removed to Hillsboro, and in 1882 he was elected to the Forty-eighth congress from the Twelfth district, composed of Highland, Pike, Ross, Brown, Clinton and Fayette counties. He served but one term. In 1889 he was appointed solicitor of the treasury by President Benjamin Harrison, and discharged the duties of that important office with signal ability.

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Beriah Wilkins of Uhrichsville, Tuscarawas county, now of Washington, D. C., was born in Union county, Ohio, July 10, 1846, and received his education in the public schools of Marysville, Ohio. He adopted the business of banking, and later removed to Uhrichsville, Tuscarawas county.

He was elected to the state senate in 1879 from the Eighteenth senatorial district, serving one term, and in 1882 was a member of the Democratic state central committee. He was chosen to the Forty-eighth congress in 1882 from the Sixteenth district, Tuscarawas, Coshocton, Holmes, Licking and Muskingum counties, as a Democrat, and was elected to the Forty-ninth in 1884 from the Fifteenth district, embracing the counties of Tuscarawas, Coshocton, Licking and Muskingum, and in 1886 was elected from the Sixteenth district, Tuscarawas, Holmes, Licking, Muskingum and Coshocton.

He was an energetic and valuable member of congress, and upon his retirement from the floor of the house he entered into the banking business in Washington, and became editor and proprietor of the Washington Post, which he made the leading newspaper of the national capital, and still conducts as an independent journal.

DAVID R. PAIGE.

David Raymond Paige of Akron was born in Madison, Lake county, April 8, 1844. He graduated from Union college, Schenectady, New York, in 1865. He located in Akron, where he became a successful hardware merchant. He was treasurer of Summit county for four years, from 1875 to 1879.

He was elected to the Forty-eighth congress in 1882 from the Twentieth district, composed of Summit, Wayne, Medina and a part of Cuyahoga, as a Democrat, notwithstanding the district was Republican by a large normal majority. He served one term.

MARTIN A. FORAN.

Martin Ambrose Foran of Cleveland was born in Choconut, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, Nov. 11, 1844, and is still prominent in the legal profession at Cleveland. He received both a public school and a collegiate education, graduating from St. Joseph's college, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania. For three years he taught school. He served as a private soldier in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry during 1864 and 1865. He learned the trade of cooper, and while following his trade read law and was admitted to the bar in 1874, and began the practice in Cleveland, where he became a successful attorney. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1873, and was prosecuting attorney of Cuyahoga county from 1875 to 1877.

He was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-eighth congress in 1882 from the Twenty-first district, a part of Cuyahoga county; was elected from the same district to the Forty-ninth in 1884, and to the Fiftieth in 1886. On the floor of congress he was a man of great force of character and made an enviable record on all important issues of the day.

The First National Bank Of East Liverpool, O.

President—DAVID BOYCE.
Vice President—J. M. KELLY.
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

DAVID BOYCE.	W. L. THOMPSON.
J. M. KELLY.	O. C. VODREY.
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JAS. N. VODREY.	

Capital, - - - \$100,000
Surplus, - - - 80,000

General Banking Business
Business and Personal Account

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent:

193 Washington Street.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

7-room dwelling on Ridgeway ave., lot 31 by 130, with summer kitchen, in perfect condition. Price \$7,700.

11-room business building on East Market street, with all modern improvements, one square from Diamond. Call at office for price.

8-room double dwelling on Second street, a splendid investment. Price \$2,900.

A modern dwelling on Sixth street, lot 30 by 130. This is one of the most desirable dwellings on Sixth street, and anyone that is desirous of owning a home without having the trouble of building should look at this. Price \$5,500.

Geo. H. Owen & Co.
General Insurance and Real Estate Agents.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
Both Phones 49.

Time table effective May 28, 1900. Trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

Lv. Lisbon. Ar. N. Gallies.
No. 6..... 2 35 p. m. 3 40 p. m.
No. 40..... 6 20 a. m. 7 25 a. m.
No. 38..... 12 00 a. m. 2 20 p. m.

Lv. N. Gallies. Ar. Lisbon.
No. 9..... 8 25 a. m. 9 30 a. m.
No. 45..... 5 10 p. m. 6 68 p. m.
No. 35..... 5 00 a. m. 11 15 a. m.

CONNECTIONS AT NEW GALILEE.

Connections at New Galilee with Pennsylvania Co's trains to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, East Liverpool, Wellsville, Bellaire, Alliance, Canton, Chicago, Erie, New Castle, Ashtabula, Youngstown, and intermediate points.

K. E. BARINGER,
General Passenger Agent.

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East Liverpool Visitors Always Welcome.

A FULL LINE OF CIGARS.

T. A. McINTOSH.
PHARMACIST
Ninth Street, Wellsville, Ohio.

S. J. MARTIN,
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CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

The Sanitary Reduction Co.
James Murphy, Manager, dispose of all refuse by incineration according to Board of Health regulations.

Bell 'phone 373.

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TO BE CONTINUED

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He was an energetic and valuable member of congress, and upon his retirement from the floor of the house he entered into the banking business in Washington, and became editor and proprietor of the Washington Post, which he made the leading newspaper of the national capital, and still conducts as an independent journal.

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TO BE CONTINUED

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JAS. N. VODREY.

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Surplus, - - - 80,000

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7-room dwelling on Ridgeway ave., lot 31 by 130, with summer kitchen, in perfect condition. Price \$3,700.

11-room business building on East Market street, with all modern improvements, one square from Diamond Call at office for price.

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	Lv. Lisbon.	Ar. N. Galilee.
No. 6.....	2 35 p. m.	3 40 p. m.
No. 40.....	6 20 a. m.	7 25 a. m.
No. 36.....	12 00 a. m.	2 20 p. m.

	Lv. N. Galilee.	Ar. Lisbon.
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175 BROADWAY.
CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

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James Murphy, Manager, dispose of all refuse by incineration according to Board of Health regulations.

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be can found in this paper.

YOUNG VOTERS.

Garfield's Splendid Speech of 1879 to First Voters.

AN APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN

Speech Which Has Its Application at Present Time.

ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR PROGRESS.

Come Out, Young Men, From Among the Graves of the Past!—Set Your Faces to the Morning, and Turn Your Backs Upon the Past and Its Dead and Disgraced Political Issues!

An appeal to young men, from a speech by Hon. James A. Garfield, at Cleveland, on the Saturday evening before the Ohio election of 1879:

Now, fellow-citizens, a word before I leave you, on the very eve of the holy day of God—a fit moment to consecrate ourselves finally to the great work of next Tuesday morning. I see in this great audience tonight a great many young men—young men who are about to cast their first vote. I want to give you a word of suggestion and advice.

I heard a very brilliant thing said by a boy the other day, up in one of our northwestern counties. He said to me, "General, I have a great mind to vote the Democratic ticket." That was not the brilliant thing. I said to him, "Why?"

"Why," said he, "my father is a Republican, and my brothers are Republicans, and I am a Republican all over; but I want to be an independent man, and I don't want anybody to say, 'That fellow votes the Republican ticket just because his dad does,' and I have half a mind to vote the Democratic ticket just to prove my independence."

I did not like the thing the boy suggested, but I did admire the spirit of the boy that wanted to have some independence of his own.

Now, I tell you, young man, don't vote the Republican ticket just because your father votes it. But let me give you this one word of advice, as you are about to pitch your tent in one of the great political camps. Your life is full and buoyant with hope now, and I beg you, when you pitch your tent, pitch it among the living and not among the dead. If you are at all inclined to pitch it among the Democratic people and with that party, let me go with you for a moment while we survey the ground where I hope you will not shortly lie.

It is a sad place, young man, for you to put your young life into. It is to me far more like a graveyard than like a camp for the living. Look at it! It is billowed all over with the graves of dead issues, of buried opinions, of exploded theories, of disgraced doctrines. You cannot live in comfort in such a place.

Why, look here! Here is a little double mound. I look down on it and I read, "Sacred to the memory of Squatter Sovereignty and the Dred Scott Decision." A million and a half of Democrats voted for that, but it has been dead 15 years—died by the hand of Abraham Lincoln, and here it lies. Young man, that is not the place for you.

But look a little further. Here is another monument, a black tomb, and beside it, as our distinguished friend said, there towers to the sky a monument of four million pairs of human fetters, taken from the arms of slaves, I read on its little headstone this: "Sacred to the memory of Human Slavery."

For 40 years of its infamous life the Democratic party taught that this was divine—God's institution. They defended it, they stood around it, they followed it to its grave as a mourner. But here it lies, dead by the hand of Abraham Lincoln; dead by the power of the Republican party; dead by the justice of Almighty God. Don't camp there, young man.

But here is another—a little brimstone tomb—and I read across its yellow face, in lurid, bloody lines, these words: "Sacred to the memory of

State Sovereignty and Secession. Twelve millions of Democrats mustered around it in arms to keep it alive; but here it lies, shot to death by the million guns of the republic. Here it lies, its shrine burned to ashes under the blazing rafters of the burning Confederacy. It is dead! I would not have you stay in there a minute, even in this balmy night air, to look at such a place.

But just before I leave it, I discover a new-made grave, a little mound—short. The grass has hardly sprouted over it, and all around I see torn pieces of paper with the word "fia" on them, and I look down in curiosity, wondering what the little grave is, and I read on it:

"Sacred to the memory of the Rag Baby;" nursed in the brain of all the fanaticism of the world; rocked by Thomas Ewing, George H. Pendleton, Samuel Cary and a few others throughout the land. But it died on the 1st of January, 1879, and the one hundred and forty millions of gold that God made, and not flat power, lie upon its little carcass to keep it down forever.

Oh, young man, come out of that! That is no place in which to put your young life. Come out, and come over into this camp of liberty, of order, of law, of justice, of freedom, of all that is glorious under these night stars.

Is there any death here in our camp? Yes! yes! Three hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, the noblest band that ever trod the earth, died to make this camp a camp of glory and of liberty forever. But there are no dead issues here. There are no dead ideas here. Hang out our banner from under the blue sky this night until it shall sweep the green turf under your feet. It hangs over our camp. Read away up under the stars the inscription we have written on it, lo! these 25 years.

Twenty-five years ago the Republican party was married to liberty, and this is our silver wedding, fellow-citizens. A worthily married pair love each other better on the day of their silver wedding than on the day of their first espousals; and we are truer to liberty today and dearer to God than we were when we spoke our first word of liberty.

Read away up under the sky across our starry banner that first word we uttered 25 years ago! What was it? "Slavery shall never extend over another foot of the territory of the great west." Is that dead or alive? Alive, thank God, forevermore! And truer tonight than it was the hour it was written. Then it was a hope, a promise, a purpose. Tonight it is equal with the stars—immortal history and immortal truth.

Come down the glorious steps of our banner. Every great record we have made we have vindicated with our blood and with our truth. It sweeps the ground, and it touches the stars. Come here, young man, and put in your young life where all is living, and where nothing is dead but the heroes that defended it. I think these young men will do that.

CURRENCY LAW.

Provision of It Which Should Please Silver Men.

Sincere silver men, who welcome every legitimate use at actual par value or silver, will find in the new currency law passed by the Republican congress and now in force, a feature that they must surely approve. It is the provision to increase the coinage of standard silver dollars by encouraging the use of silver certificates based upon them, by requiring that all government notes of \$10 or less shall be silver certificates, while all above \$10 are to be treasury notes.

Thus the entire public demand for paper money of less than \$10 will be used under this law to bring out and increase continually the use of the "daddy dollar." This is Republican business sense put into law, in contrast with Democratic wind that never amounts to anything.

Business began to flee from the free trade panic that came in with Cleveland as soon as he was elected. There was no waiting to chance what congress might do. Yet, no president can all alone change a penny of the tariff except by direct authority of congress, while Bryan by his first order as president could force silver into circulation, and thus drive gold out of sight, compelling a panic.

OHIO IN CONGRESS FROM 1803 TO 1901.

ROBERT M. MURRAY.

Robert Maynard Murray of Piqua, Miami county, was born in Concord, Lake county, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1841, attended school at Willoughby and graduated from Oberlin college. He was admitted to the bar after graduating from the Cleveland Law School, but entered the banking business and was cashier of the First National Bank of Painesville for nine years.

He was mayor of Painesville from 1877 to 1879, and in the latter year removed to Piqua, Ohio, to engage in the manufacturing business. He was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-eighth congress in 1882 from the Third district, composed of Miami, Montgomery and Preble counties, but failed of re-election.

GEORGE E. SENAY.

Judge George E. Senay of Tiffin was born in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1832, and removed with his parents to Tiffin in the same year, where he still resides, in the practice of his profession. He was educated at the Norwalk seminary, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He identified himself with the Democratic party and was a leader of it for many years. In 1857 he was elected a judge of the court of common pleas in the Third Judicial district. He enlisted in the One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1862, was promoted to lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, and was mustered out of the service in 1865 upon the expiration of his term of enlistment.

In 1874 he was a candidate for congress and was defeated by Charles Foster. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1876. In 1882 he was elected to the Forty-eighth congress from the Fifth district, Seneca, Crawford, Wyandot, Hancock and Putnam counties. In 1884 he was elected to the Forty-ninth congress from the Seventh district, consisting of Seneca, Wyandot, Crawford, Wood and Hancock counties. He was elected to the Fiftieth congress in 1886 from the Fifth district, composed of Seneca, Crawford, Putnam, Hancock and Wyandot, and was re-elected to the Fifty-first from the same district in 1888.

He made a splendid record in congress, but gradually drifted away from his party, in 1892, on the tariff for revenue only issue, and in 1896 on the monetary question.

JOHN W. McCORMICK.

Of Gallipolis was born in Gallia county, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1831, and was reared on a farm. He was partly educated in the common schools, and afterward in the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware and the Ohio university at Athens. After completing his education he resumed agricultural pursuits at Gallipolis, in which he is engaged in 1899.

He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1878, and in 1882 was elected to the Forty-eighth congress from the Eleventh district, Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Scioto and Vinton counties. He served but one term.

ALPHONSO HART.

Alphonso Hart of Hillsboro, Highland county, was born in Vienna, Trumbull county, Ohio, July 4, 1830. He was educated in the common schools and at Grand River institute, Austinburg, Ohio. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1851, and became a distinguished attorney, and is still in the practice.

He was assistant clerk of the Ohio house of representatives in 1854. From 1854 to 1857 he was editor and proprietor of the Portage Sentinel at Ravenna, Portage county, and a recognized leader of the Republican party. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Portage county in 1861; was re-elected in 1863, and resigned in 1864 to enter the senate of the state. He was again elected to the state senate in 1871. In 1872 he was chosen a presidential elector at large on the Grant ticket. He was elected lieutenant governor of the state in 1873, and served one term.

In the meantime he had removed to Hillsboro, and in 1882 he was elected to the Forty-eighth congress from the Twelfth district, composed of Highland, Pike, Ross, Brown, Clinton and Fayette counties. He served but one term. In 1889 he was appointed solicitor of the treasury by President Benjamin Harrison, and discharged the duties of that important office with signal ability.

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Beriah Wilkins of Uhrichsville, Tuscarawas county, now of Washington, D. C., was born in Union county, Ohio, July 10, 1846, and received his education in the public schools of Marysville, Ohio. He adopted the business of banking, and later removed to Uhrichsville, Tuscarawas county.

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No. 40.....	6 20 a. m.	7 25 a. m.
No. 38.....	12 00 a. m.	2 20 p. m.

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TO BE CONTINUED

You Remember the
Good Soda Water
You Drank at
BULGER'S PHARMACY
LAST SEASON!

Well, we have opened our fountain for the season and can promise you, on our reputation, to furnish you the best Soda Water in the city. We do not ask you to patronize our soda if we do not satisfy you that the above is correct.

Respectfully,

ALVIN H. BULGER.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

J. W. Albright spent the day in Saineville on business.

The official board of the Young Men's Christian association will meet tonight.

C. E. Stevenson returned to the city last night after spending Sunday at New Castle.

The street railway motormen will hold their annual dance at Rock Springs tonight.

The clerks of this city and Wellsville are playing ball this afternoon at Rock Springs.

The will of Hannah Rutledge, late of Hanover township, has been admitted to probate.

F. H. Croxall, who has quite a collection of old coins, received a guinea bearing date of 1713.

The river fell two inches during the night and is now so low that teams are fording at the island.

Miss Lillian Burford will entertain friends at the home of Oliver Burford, Fourth street, by a lawn party.

This is the first day of the Lisbon fair and a large number of people from this city are in attendance.

J. G. White, a clerk at the local freight office, has been transferred to the freight office at Steubenville.

Will Humble, who has been ill at his home in Steubenville since Saturday, returned to the city today.

Rev. Kress, of Cleveland, will officiate at St. Aloysius' church next Sunday in the absence of Rev. Smyth.

Marriage licenses have been issued to George Milton Ormes and Miss Grace Bell, of this city, and James W. Coulson and Iola Yates, of Kensington.

Milton F. Frank has been appointed guardian of Earl T. Frank, minor child of Flora Frank, late of Liverpool township. Bond in the sum of \$1,500 was filed.

Harvey Allison rode his wheel to Lisbon yesterday and as he was going down the hill that runs into the town he was thrown from the wheel and his right leg badly injured.

Rev. L. F. Laverty, of Wellsville, today united in marriage Samuel F. Graham, of Pittsburg, and Miss Maud C. Anderson, of Wellsville. Miss Anderson formerly resided in this city.

Lyman Rinehart will leave one week from next Monday for a trip in the interests of the Dresden pottery. He has many friends in the city who will wish for him the best of success in his new position.

Residents of Third street are complaining because a child in their vicinity is whipped unmercifully on an average of once every day. The humane officer will be informed of the matter and action may be entered.

The forcible detention suit of Delia Morris versus Robert Stewart was up in the court of Justice Rose this morning and judgment of ejectment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff to take effect Sept. 30. The plaintiff will pay the costs.

Miss Jane Elizabeth Ault died at the home of her niece, Mrs. L. A. Weigle, 132 Grant street, at 4:30 yesterday afternoon from dropsy, aged 72 years. Funeral services will be held tonight at 8 o'clock and the remains will be taken to Beaver on the noon train tomorrow for interment.

SAME OLD HOWL.

Imperialism Was the Cry Back in the Civil War.

DEMOCRATIC ATTITUDE NOW

Same as It Was in the Years of 1863 and 1864.

DEMOCRATIC PAPERS OF THE TIME

Used the Identical Arguments They Are Using Today — Some Choice Excerpts From the Copperhead Papers of Ohio in the Civil War Period Reproduced For Voters.

Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party refer to Abraham Lincoln in terms of reverence. They contrast his utterances and acts with what they allege to be the derelictions of the Republican party, in an endeavor to show that the party of Lincoln has departed from the then accepted standards.

All this is cant of the meanest description. It is a fraudulent campaign pretense, intended to influence voters who have come upon the stage of action since the civil war period. No American statesman was ever made the target for such foul and false abuse as the great war president. From the day of his nomination in Chicago in 1860, to that on which he was struck down by the bullet of a Democratic assassin, the Democratic party had for him nothing but hatred, contempt and derision.

All through the war he was assailed as the violator of the constitution, the subverter of the liberties of the people; as an usurper and a tyrant. The Democratic platform of 1864 declared that there had been "four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war," during which "the constitution itself had been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down."

This year, Bryan and his party are hypocritically pretending to venerate Lincoln, which they are abusing President McKinley and the Republican party for the same thing the Democrats of the civil war period abused Lincoln.

The same old allegations are made. Disregard of the Declaration of Independence, tendencies toward imperialism, militarism—all are old. Below are given extracts from some of the more violent Democratic papers, of 1863 and 1864, to show the similarity of Democratic campaign cries. We all can see how false, how malignant, how supremely silly they were during the civil war. The dangers they then prophesied in frenzied speech are now seen to have been imaginary. Compare those here given with Bryan's arguments:

"The latter (our government) cannot endure another four years' reign of Abraham Lincoln. He has already destroyed the substance of liberty, and long before 1868 we would cease to have the form of free institutions. If he is triumphant, we may bid a long farewell to the American republic."—Editorial in the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 10, 1864.

"The two imperialists, Napoleon and Lincoln."—Caption to an editorial in the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 5, 1864.

"There will be the most cordial relations between France and the United States should Lincoln be re-elected. The two imperialists will harmonize admirably."—Editorial in Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 5, 1864.

"Lincoln is fast assuming all the state of a crowned monarch, while he exercises powers that not a despot in Europe would dare to resort to."—Editorial in Cincinnati Enquirer, July 6, 1864.

"The present crisis demands of every faithful and patriotic citizen his best exertions in the cause of civil liberty and constitutional rights. The issues at stake in this campaign are momentous. Shall the republic live and

the constitution be sustained? The administration is pulling down the pillars of the republic."—Crawford County Forum, Sept. 25, 1863.

"How many fine and glowing periods have we rounded off in favor of the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence—that all just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed. In view of the fact that we are employing millions of men and billions of treasure in the most sanguinary war of modern times, to force a government upon an unwilling people."—Editorial in Cincinnati Enquirer, July 4, 1864.

"Mr. Abraham Lincoln and his imperium may arise."—Editorial in Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 20, 1864.

"Under the administration of Abraham Lincoln the American government has lost most of the features which distinguished it from the despots of the old world."—Editorial in Ohio Statesman, Nov. 3, 1864.

"There is a time the rebellion is always on its last legs. That is just before an election. The Lincoln papers swear that it is so, and they would do so for 20 years to come."—Editorial in Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 18, 1864.

Note the similarity of this to the assertions about the continuance of the Filipino insurrection today—an insurrection that would now be over had it not been for anti-expansion encouragement from Democrats in this country.

"With the impudence and insolence of a tyrant, who feels himself already master of the country, he thus throws in the faces of the whole people the iron issue—ABRAHAM LINCOLN AGAINST THE PEOPLE: DESPOTISM AGAINST THE REPUBLIC."—Editorial in Ohio Statesman, July 27, 1864.

"Mr. Garfield is but a sample of the many followers of the present administration who ought to have been born under a monarchy. He is one of the weak-minded, shallow-brained exquisites who would delight in debasing himself before royalty."—Editorial in Ohio Statesman, July 7, 1864.

"Louis Napoleon was not more determined to convert the French Republic into an imperial throne for himself and his descendants than those in power in this country to perpetuate their dynasty."—Editorial under caption "The Election Yesterday," Nov. 9, 1864.

"Our revolutionary fathers stated their principles in the Declaration of Independence and to maintain them pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. They succeeded and nearly 80 years of prosperity and happiness were given to the country. Our liberty, our lives, our happiness, our prosperity are again assailed, our country is on the verge of everlasting ruin. The glories of the past, the terrors of the present and the hopes of the future all appeal to us to save this country from ruin and ourselves from despotism."—Crawford County Forum, Oct. 8, 1863.

The following is the opening paragraph of an editorial under the caption, "An Imperial Crown."

"There are many indications that a conspiracy is on foot to make this the last election of president and convert our government into an imperial monarchy. The whole course of Lincoln's government has been in that direction. He has entirely set aside the constitution, and governs by his own will and caprice."—Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 23, 1864.

A careful examination of the files of the Democratic papers of Ohio shows their editorial columns to have been filled with such matter. The above are but average samples. Column after column might be given, but the above show the Democratic line of assault in the Civil war. It is the same old cry today—"imperialism," violating the precepts of the Declaration of Independence, subverting the constitution, and all the rest of it. These cries are today as false as they were then, and the people should not allow themselves to be deceived and duped by them in supporting Bryan and free silver.

TRUST ISSUE.

Bryan Has Done Good Work For Silver Trust.

TOOL OF THE MINE-OWNERS.

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It is well known that a majority of the convention and a majority of the committee on resolutions was opposed to a distinct declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, preferring to "sneak" the silver question in by the equally effective but more delusive method of a general reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896. When Mr. Bryan heard of this, it is asserted (and not denied), that he sent word that unless a distinct declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 were inserted he would take the first train for Kansas City, enter the convention as a substitute for some Nebraska delegate, and lead the fight for a distinct declaration of this kind, and that if it were not inserted in the platform in specific terms he would refuse a nomination on the platform or by the party.

The result is known; the resolutions committee, by the aid of the vote of the delegate from Hawaii, put into the platform a specific declaration in favor of free coinage at 16 to 1, and the convention, at the demand of this greatest political boss, controlled by the greatest of trusts, calmly swallowed it. If there is any doubt about what is the "paramount issue" of the platform there can be none as to the paramount issue in the mind and intent of Mr. Bryan, as the representative of the silver trust.

On this question of his relations to the silver trust, the following statement, published July 11, 1896, by his now ardent supporter, the Chicago Chronicle, a Democratic paper, will be accepted as authoritative:

"The proprietors of the Big Bonanzas have found it profitable to keep a large number of orators, lecturers and other spokesmen on the road. Among the men who have been thus employed and carried on the payroll of the Big Bonanzas for a number of years is William J. Bryan of Nebraska. A paid agent of and spokesman for the silver combine, he has not since his retirement from congress had any other visible means of support. The richest men in the world, the proprietors of the Big Bonanzas, hire orators like Bryan exactly as other wealthy men hire fiddlers, and value them about as highly. Silver orators, like fiddlers, come in at the back doors of the Big Bonanzas and eat the servants' table. Since he holds that relationship to the Big Bonanzas, William J. Bryan's nomination by their order, and as a result of the free use of their money, becomes an insult to the American people of no small proportions."

The News Review for all the news



"SOUP MAKES THE SOLDIER."

The great Emperor understood that primarily the soldier is a stomach. Primarily every man is a

stomach. The whole body and brain are dependent for health and life upon the orderliness and completeness of the processes which go on in the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition.

People who have been treated for disease of head, heart, lungs, liver, nerves or blood have often been treated in vain, until they began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When this medicine had healed the stomach and cleansed the blood, the other diseases disappeared.

"Six years ago last August I was attacked with malarial fever," writes Mr. Daniel A. Carter, of Vost, Rowan Co., N. C. "My spleen became enlarged, and I was in bed off and on for four years. I went to the doctors and some of them said I had dyspepsia, others said I had liver trouble. The last doctor I had called it chronic liver and stomach disease. So I paid out money and nothing did me any good. Two years ago I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and used ten bottles, and now I can do as big a day's work as any man."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a boon to bilious people. They cure.



YOU CAN GET A BETTER CIGAR

Here for the same money than you can in many places.

We have learned that it pays to sell a good cigar at small profit. We can readily prove this to you if you give us a chance. At

BERT ANSLEY'S PHARMACY.



Livery and Sales Stables

The finest rigs and best roadsters to be had in East Liverpool. Try our rubber tire rigs.

H. S. Rinehart,

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East Liverpool, O.

RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the
Celebrated Air Cushion
Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW

You Remember the
Good Soda Water
You Drank at
BULGER'S PHARMACY
LAST SEASON!

Well, we have opened our fountain for the season and can promise you, on our reputation, to furnish you the best Soda Water in the city. We do not ask you to patronize our soda if we do not satisfy you that the above is correct.

Respectfully,

ALVIN H. BULGER.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

J. W. Albright spent the day in Salineville on business.

The official board of the Young Men's Christian association will meet tonight.

C. E. Stevenson returned to the city last night after spending Sunday at New Castle.

The street railway motormen will hold their annual dance at Rock Springs tonight.

The clerks of this city and Wellsville are playing ball this afternoon at Rock Springs.

The will of Hannah Rutledge, late of Hanover township, has been admitted to probate.

F. H. Croxall, who has quite a collection of old coins, received a guinea bearing date of 1713.

The river fell two inches during the night and is now so low that teams are fording at the island.

Miss Lillian Burford will entertain friends at the home of Oliver Burford, Fourth street, by a lawn party.

This is the first day of the Lisbon fair and a large number of people from this city are in attendance.

J. G. White, a clerk at the local freight office, has been transferred to the freight office at Steubenville.

Will Humble, who has been ill at his home in Steubenville since Saturday, returned to the city today.

Rev. Kress, of Cleveland, will officiate at St. Aloysius' church next Sunday in the absence of Rev. Smyth.

Marriage licenses have been issued to George Milton Ormes and Miss Grace Bell, of this city, and James W. Coulson and Iola Yates, of Kensington.

Milton F. Frank has been appointed guardian of Earl T. Frank, minor child of Flora Frank, late of Liverpool township. Bond in the sum of \$1,500 was filed.

Harvey Allison rode his wheel to Lisbon yesterday and as he was going down the hill that runs into the town he was thrown from the wheel and his right leg badly injured.

Rev. L. F. Laverty, of Wellsville, today united in marriage Samuel F. Graham, of Pittsburg, and Miss Maud C. Anderson, of Wellsville. Miss Anderson formerly resided in this city.

Lyman Rinehart will leave one week from next Monday for a trip in the interests of the Dresden pottery. He has many friends in the city who will wish for him the best of success in his new position.

Residents of Third street are complaining because a child in their vicinity is whipped unmercifully on an average of once every day. The humane officer will be informed of the matter and action may be entered.

The forcible detention suit of Delia Morris versus Robert Stewart was up in the court of Justice Rose this morning and judgment of ejection was rendered in favor of the plaintiff to take effect Sept. 30. The plaintiff will pay the costs.

Miss Jane Elizabeth Ault died at the home of her niece, Mrs. L. A. Weigle, 132 Grant street, at 4:30 yesterday afternoon from dropsy, aged 72 years. Funeral services will be held tonight at 8 o'clock and the remains will be taken to Beaver on the noon train tomorrow for interment.

SAME OLD HOWL.

Imperialism Was the Cry Back In the Civil War.

DEMOCRATIC ATTITUDE NOW

Same as It Was in the Years of 1863 and 1864.

DEMOCRATIC PAPERS OF THE TIME

Used the Identical Arguments They Are Using Today — Some Choice Excerpts From the Copperhead Papers of Ohio in the Civil War Period Reproduced For Voters.

Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party refer to Abraham Lincoln in terms of reverence. They contrast his utterances and acts with what they allege to be the derelictions of the Republican party, in an endeavor to show that the party of Lincoln has departed from the then accepted standards.

All this is cant of the meanest description. It is a fraudulent campaign pretense, intended to influence voters who have come upon the stage of action since the civil war period. No American statesman was ever made the target for such foul and false abuse as the great war president. From the day of his nomination in Chicago in 1860, to that on which he was struck down by the bullet of a Democratic assassin, the Democratic party had for him nothing but hatred, contempt and derision.

All through the war he was assailed as the violator of the constitution, the subverter of the liberties of the people; as an usurper and a tyrant. The Democratic platform of 1864 declared that there had been "four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war," during which "the constitution itself had been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down."

This year, Bryan and his party are hypocritically pretending to venerate Lincoln, which they are abusing President McKinley and the Republican party for the same thing the Democrats of the civil war period abused Lincoln.

The same old allegations are made. Disregard of the Declaration of Independence, tendencies toward imperialism, militarism—all are old. Below are given extracts from some of the more violent Democratic papers, of 1893 and 1864, to show the similarity of Democratic campaign cries. We all can see how false, how malignant, how supremely silly they were during the civil war. The dangers they then prophesied in frenzied speech are now seen to have been imaginary. Compare those here given with Bryan's arguments:

"The latter (our government) cannot endure another four years' reign of Abraham Lincoln. He has already destroyed the substance of liberty, and long before 1868 we would cease to have the form of free institutions. If he is triumphant, we may bid a long farewell to the American republic." —Editorial in the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 8, 1863.

"The two imperialists, Napoleon and Lincoln." —Caption to an editorial in the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 5, 1864.

"There will be the most cordial relations between France and the United States should Lincoln be re-elected. The two imperialists will harmonize admirably." —Editorial in Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 5, 1864.

"Lincoln is fast assuming all the state of a crowned monarch, while he exercises powers that not a despot in Europe would dare to resort to." —Editorial in Cincinnati Enquirer, July 6, 1864.

"The present crisis demands of every faithful and patriotic citizen his best exertions in the cause of civil liberty and constitutional rights. The issues at stake in this campaign are momentous. Shall the republic live and

the constitution be sustained? The administration is pulling down the pillars of the republic." —Crawford County Forum, Sept. 25, 1863.

"How many fine and glowing periods have we rounded off in favor of the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence—that all just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed. In view of the fact that we are employing millions of men and billions of treasure in the most sanguinary war of modern times, to force a government upon an unwilling people." —Editorial in Cincinnati Enquirer, July 4, 1864.

"Mr. Abraham Lincoln and his imperium may arise." —Editorial in Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 20, 1864.

"Under the administration of Abraham Lincoln the American government has lost most of the features which distinguished it from the despots of the old world." —Editorial in Ohio Statesman, Nov. 3, 1864.

"There is a time the rebellion is always on its last legs. That is just before an election. The Lincoln papers swear that it is so, and they would do so for 20 years to come." —Editorial in Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 16, 1864.

Note the similarity of this to the assertions about the continuance of the Filipino insurrection today—an insurrection that would now be over had it not been for anti-expansion encouragement from Democrats in this country.

"With the impudence and insolence of a tyrant, who feels himself already master of the country, he thus throws in the faces of the whole people the iron issue—ABRAHAM LINCOLN AGAINST THE PEOPLE: DESPOTISM AGAINST THE REPUBLIC." —Editorial in Ohio Statesman, July 27, 1864.

"Mr. Garfield is but a sample of the many followers of the present administration who ought to have been born under a monarchy. He is one of the weak-minded, shallow-brained exquisites who would delight in debasing himself before royalty." —Editorial in Ohio Statesman, July 7, 1864.

"Louis Napoleon was not more determined to convert the French Republic into an imperial throne for himself and his descendants than those in power in this country to perpetuate their dynasty." —Editorial under caption "The Election Yesterday," Nov. 9, 1864.

"Our revolutionary fathers stated their principles in the Declaration of Independence and to maintain them pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. They succeeded and nearly 80 years of prosperity and happiness were given to the country. Our liberty, our lives, our happiness, our prosperity are again assailed, our country is on the verge of everlasting ruin. The glories of the past, the terrors of the present and the hopes of the future all appeal to us to save this country from ruin and ourselves from despotism." —Crawford County Forum, Oct. 8, 1863.

The following is the opening paragraph of an editorial under the caption, "An Imperial Crown."

"There are many indications that a conspiracy is on foot to make this the last election of president and convert our government into an imperial monarchy. The whole course of Lincoln's government has been in that direction. He has entirely set aside the constitution, and governs by his own will and caprice." —Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 23, 1864.

A careful examination of the files of the Democratic papers of Ohio shows their editorial columns to have been filled with such matter. The above are but average samples. Column after column might be given, but the above show the Democratic line of assault in the Civil war. It is the same old cry today—"Imperialism," violating the precepts of the Declaration of Independence, subverting the constitution, and all the rest of it. These cries are today as false as they were then, and the people should not allow themselves to be deceived and duped by them in supporting Bryan and free silver.

TRUST ISSUE.

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THE NEWS REVIEW

THE EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

16TH YEAR. NO. 79.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1900.

TWO CENTS

A BAD WRECK LAST NIGHT

Seven Freight Car Derailed by
a Draw-Head Pulling
Out.

A GASOLINE TANK EXPLODED

And Thirteen Laborers Were
Badly Burned About the
Face and Hands.

WERE TAKEN TO WELLSVILLE

A very disastrous freight wreck occurred at the Laughlin No. 2 pottery about 7:30 o'clock last night.

Freight train known as No. 95 was following the evening train which is due in this city at 7:15 o'clock, and when the Laughlin plant was reached a draw head pulled out about 16 cars from the engine and fell on the rails, derailing about seven cars.

One car contained gasoline and it was thrown over in an orchard on its side. A large hole was knocked in the side of the car and the gasoline flowed all around the place.

A fire was feared and two lines of hose were stretched from the pottery to the wreck.

The train due in this city at 8:06 went to East End, but was compelled to back down to Wellsville and go over the Fort Wayne road.

As the tower known as WN was closed this city was the nearest telegraph office and as a result the wreck crew from Wellsville did not arrive on the scene until about 9:45.

J. T. Wood, middle brakeman on the train, and who was on the car behind the one that left the rails first, jumped and sustained a sprained ankle.

A young man named Stoop, a member of the Conway wreck crew and a son of Detective Stoop, met with a painful accident.

The big hook was being placed on a box car when it slipped and struck Stoop on the forehead, inflicting a gash three inches in length. Dr. Calhoun was called and put several stitches in the cut.

About 3:40 o'clock this morning the tank containing the gasoline exploded and several laborers who were in close proximity to the cars were badly burned about the face and hands, and it is thought one of them will die.

The explosion had hardly taken place when the East End fire department had a stream of water playing on the fire and the laborers undoubtedly owe their lives to the members of the department who were wise enough to foresee the danger and had a line of hose stretched to use in case of emergency.

Nine of the laborers came from Smith's Ferry, while the other five are from Wellsville. Dr. R. J. Marshall was called and attended to their injuries at once, and they were all taken to Wellsville on the first street car this morning.

After the injured men had arrived in Wellsville their injuries were attended to by Drs. Robinson and Noble and the nine Italians were then sent to their homes in Smith's Ferry.

The Wellsville parties who were injured are:

Edward F. Riddle, Nevada street; burned about face and hands.

William F. Hamilton, Main street; burned about the face.

G. C. Davidson, Short street; slightly burned.

Michael Broderick, Commerce street; injured internally.

Broderick was foreman of the gang and stated that the crew worked all night without any light, but this morning some one became careless and caused the conflagration by getting too near the gasoline with a light.

The gasoline burned furiously all night and the end of another car was also burned.

The railroad people are warm in their praise of Fireman Terrence, who has charge of the East End department.

As soon as the explosion took place he shouted to Detective Moore to take the nozzle and in less time than it takes to tell it the firemen had the water turned on.

Too much credit cannot be given the East End fire department for their prompt action in the matter, and they were undoubtedly the means of saving much life and property.

HE PAID UP.

MRS. CRAFT SECURED HER HUSBAND'S RELEASE.

Wanted to Withdraw the Charge, But the Mayor Couldn't See It That Way.

August Craft, who was slated for the works, secured his liberty yesterday evening.

The fellow cried all day and the authorities would have fined him over again had it not been for the fact that he cried in German and it could not be told whether he was swearing or not.

Mrs. Craft came down during the afternoon and wanted to withdraw the charge, but the mayor would not permit it, as he has grown extremely weary of dilly-dallying with people in that manner.

Folks have come to the office of the mayor determined to have some one punished and after swearing out a warrant and causing the authorities a great deal of trouble, come along and withdraw the charge.

This was particularly true in cases where women had their husbands arrested for abuse and other offenses.

Mrs. Craft went to East End, but returned later in the evening and paid the fine, \$19.60, and her husband was released.

NARROW ESCAPE.

PONY STRUCK A BUGGY THIS MORNING.

Accident Occurred on Forest Street And Young Lemon, of Calcutta, Was Badly Frightened.

A young son of Dr. Lemon, of Calcutta, had a narrow escape this morning.

The boy was driving to the city from Calcutta for the purpose of attending school here and was crossing the Horn switch at Forest street when the pony and three cars struck his rig. The back of his buggy was very badly damaged, but he escaped injury.

The horse was knocked down, but did not get hurt.

To Wheeling Fair.

The following persons left this morning to attend the Wheeling fair: Will Bagley, Miss Irene English, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wilson, Mrs. T. F. Manley, C. Culbertson, Frank Mills and John Weaver.

DR. J. E. TOOT WAS SELECTED

By Board of Education to Fill Vacancy on the Board of Examiners.

BEARDMORE'S SALARY RAISED

He Will Now Get \$300 For Working Nine Months Instead of \$30 a Month.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR YEAR

The board of education met in special session last night, and as it was the first meeting in three weeks considerable business required the attention of the board.

The members present were: Vodrey, Murphy, Taggart, Hill, Smith and Wells.

It was decided to fix the salary to be paid the board of examiners at \$30 per year, and Dr. Toot was elected a member of the examining board for the term of two years.

The salary of the truant officer was placed at \$300 per year. The gentleman works nine months in the year and formerly received a salary of \$30 per month.

The financial report of the year ending August 31, 1900, was presented by Clerk, W. B. Hill, which shows a good balance over the same period in 1899, and is as follows:

Receipts.

Balance on hand Sept. 1,

1899 \$16,666 22

State common school fund. 7,447 20

Sec. 16, other school fund. 68 53

Local tax for school purposes 40,712 33

Received from sale of bonds 27,290 00

All other sources 1,752 00

Total receipts \$93,936 96

Expenditures.

Total teachers' wages, ele-

mentary \$19,846 47

Total teachers' wages, high

school 3,475 00

Paid for supervisors 2,000 00

Cost of grounds and build-

ings 19,005 00

Redemption of bonds and in-

terest 9,040 00

Total expenditures \$72,012 25

Balance on hand \$21,924 71

The current expense bills were al-

lowed as follows:

Pennsylvania company, freight, \$40.

60; John Henderson, cleaning paper,

\$125.52; C. F. Conkle, papering, \$96;

Dust Proof Company, floor dressing,

\$29.10; T. E. Nagle, \$5.54; Grim &

Co., books, \$291.55; Smith Premier

Co., ribbons, \$3; Will Reed, merchan-

dise, \$2.85; Z. B. Kinsey, wall paper,

\$76.86; Watson & Sloan, merchandise,

\$2.48; A. J. McCain, graining, \$207.50;

Standard Oil Co., oil, \$1.35; Andy

Rattray, hauling, \$6.95; Eagle Hard-

ware Co., merchandise, \$11.25; J.

Jones, plumbing, \$16; Geo. H. Owen,

insurance, \$112.50; W. H. Adams, re-

pairs, \$1.65; Western Union, mes-

sages, \$3.02; Wm. Amman, lifting

pavement, \$1.75; Otto Schmidbauer,

night soil, \$11.50; Houghton Mifflin

Co., books, \$21; D. A. Bowers, print-

ing, \$15.75; News Review, printing,

\$9.50; Crisis, printing, \$1.75; G. B.

Whetton, cleaning, \$5; A. F. Johnson,

hauling, \$1.50; Polk & Co., directory,

\$3; A. Glethew, brushes, \$10.50; A.

Rattray, hauling, \$13.05; total, \$1.

136.02.

After the bills had passed the members seemed to lose interest and dropped out one at a time until less than a quorum remained.

The members who were left indulged in some informal talk respecting the schools and their prospects.

A RUNAWAY BOY.

UHRICHSVILLE MAN HERE LOOKING FOR HIS SON.

The Boy Was Not in This City, Although a Very Careful Search Was Made.

J. C. White, a prominent druggist of Uhrichsville, arrived in the city last evening in search of a runaway.

Mr. White's son, aged 17, had left his home in that place last week and told some friends whom he met at the depot that he intended coming in this direction.

In company with Chief Thompson the gentleman made some inquiries about the city last evening, but no trace of the missing boy could be found.

This morning word was received by the chief here from Mrs. White that the runaway had been located in Columbus. Mr. White left at noon for that city.

SMALL BOYS

STOLE THE FRINGE FOR AN AWNING.

Police Were Notified And the Youngsters Were Soon Rounded Up.

Several small boys took the border from an awning on Sixth street yesterday afternoon.

The proprietor of the place followed three of the boys and succeeded in rounding up a colored lad named Blackmore.

The police were notified and Officer Mahony, accompanied by the colored boy, started after the balance of the crowd, and upon visiting their homes arrangements were made to make good the loss.

SERIOUSLY ILL.

There Is But Very Little Hope for the Recovery of C. B. Baum.

Mrs. C. T. Bauman returned yesterday from Pittsburg, where she went Saturday to visit her husband, who is an inmate of Passavant hospital in that city.

He is not improving as rapidly as his friends would like, and unless some change takes place very soon there is little hope for his recovery.

ARRESTED.

Two Small Boys Charged With Stealing Trout Lines Will Get a Hearing Tomorrow.

Complaint has been made from time to time about small boys interfering with the various fishermen along the river front, and yesterday Chief Thompson arrested two lads named Reuben Densmore and William Payne on a charge of stealing trout lines and other fishing paraphernalia from "Happy" Vandyne.

The boys are very young and were badly frightened when brought to city hall.

The mayor has not yet set a time for hearing the case, as Vandyne has not appeared. The hearing will probably take place tomorrow.

NICE, THE ONLY MEMBER PRESENT

He Had the Claims Committee Meeting All to Himself Last Evening.

SOME CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES

Were Referred to Council Without Any Action Being Taken Upon Them.

LIST OF CLAIMS WERE PAID

Nice was the only member of claims committee present last night, but the following bills were ordered paid:

James McMillan, \$7.75; T. E. Nagle, \$10.80; Wolfe, Walker & Co., 87 cents; J. F. Billingsley, \$625; Sarah Haught, \$12; M. W. Elliott, \$7.68; Fourth street improvement, \$19.83; Pennsylvania avenue improvement, \$102.34; fire department salary and supplies, \$747.42; John A. George, salary, \$220.20; Alex Bryan, 588.88; Robert Hall, \$10.59; American Clay Manufacturing Company, \$401.85; G. L. Frederick, \$2.95; T. V. Thompson, \$42.75; Archie Cook, \$12.75; John Spence, \$50; W. D. McDole, \$1.20; improvement of storm sewer on Calcutta road, \$29.27; Diamond Hardware company, \$1.09; John H. Harris, \$42.50; repair of sewers on Trentvale street, \$5.90; engineering department, \$70.95; Standard livery, \$62.95; Old Roman Wall Plaster company, 60 cents; Ceramic City Light company, 664.66; J. H. Burgess, \$65; C. B. Ogden, \$40; Geo. H. Owen, \$22.45; Eagle Hardware company, \$13.81; Patterson foundry, \$4.10; J. T. Smith Lumber company, \$38.92; East Liverpool Spring Water company, \$3.25; John A. George, \$7.75; S. F. Leyde, 65 cents; Arbuthnot & Bro., \$1.60; police department pay roll, \$425; Betz & Orr, \$12.

The following bills for damages were presented:

A STORY TO MAKE YOUR HEART BLEED

Our Duty to God and Humanity Plainly Tells Us What To Do.

DR. KLOPSCH TELLS HIS STORY

He Is a Noble Christian Man, and No One Can Doubt His Word.

HELP—GOD WILL REWARD YOU

[Continued from Sept. 6.]

We would not stop to think that we lacked authority to enforce our demands. Fortunately there was no objection, and the women were one by one carried under a roof. One of them was practically dead, and at our request a few rags were thrown over her for decency's sake. She was not removed, and then and there she died. We had seen enough. We were anxious to get away. But it occurred to us that thus far no children had been in evidence. So we made inquiry concerning them and learned that they were kept in what is termed the kitchen. We asked to be shown there.

The kitchen in the Baroda poor house must be seen to be realized. In a bamboo enclosure under the supervision of a fat, turbaned Hindu, sat 300 skeletonized, diminutive creatures, mostly naked, all sickly and miserable and many of them totally blind. In the entire number there was not a single child which in our country would not be considered hopelessly afflicted with marasmus.

Millions of flies gorged themselves on festering sores and on eyes sealed with nauseating exudations. The sight of these poor little helpless human beings was saddening beyond description. Never have I seen anything approximating in abject misery and utter destitution this gathering of innocents. Not a cry escaped their lips. The place was as silent as the abode of death. Hardly a hand stirred. Not a sound was heard. With the exception of the blinking of the eye lids there was no indications of life. Had our own eyes been sightless we could have passed by this place in total ignorance of the presence of a living being. We walked in and no one paid the slightest attention to our movements.

The Hindu seemed as lifeless as the children. The sanitary conveniences and the kitchen were one. We proceeded, cautiously advancing step by step, zig zag fashion, in our efforts to escape pollution. We reached the centre of the enclosure. The Hindu looked on silently. The whole concern seemed dazed. We ourselves were dazed. Stupor was creeping upon us. Death seemed to be encircling the Baroda kitchen and all it contained, first mercifully benumbing the senses, as the surgeon administers an anesthetic before he performs the operation.

Suddenly there was a stir. Two men bearing a can of milk appeared in front of the Baroda tent. The children became animated. The Hindu revived. He came over to where we were standing and informed us that milk was to be given to the feeble children. We followed him to the entrance and watched its distribution. As soon as some of the tin cups were filled the children scrambled for them. There was not enough for more than a fourth of the number, and the more vigorous ones got what there was. The feeble ones went without it.

Some of them were too weak to rise.

They cried inaudibly, but their grief was more pitiful than if it had sought noisy expression. Perhaps punishment awaited every demonstration on their part, and hence they dared not complain. God only knows. We protested against the totally inadequate supply of milk and lack of proper management. The Hindu explained that more milk would be served in the evening. Eight long hours! And then perhaps only as much more. How could these hungry ones survive?

We asked the Hindu how many little ones died daily. He professed ignorance, but volunteered the information that their bodies were burned.

We crossed the square that led to the gate; but before we reached it we were surrounded by groups of starving people piteously pleading for a few pice with which to purchase grain. Tears actually trickled down the cheeks of many of the supplicants as they held up to our gaze their emaciated, shriveled little ones in ocular demonstration of their deplorable condition. Mothers swayed to and fro, moaning out unintelligible petitions.

Children prostrated themselves to the ground, chattering in a strange tongue and with frightful rapidity of utterance the story of their woes as anxious to tell all before we made our escape. "Oh, my king," cried they, "it will be very well with you if you will help us, for we are very, very hungry." And, driven to despair at the thought that their appeal perhaps lacked eloquence or earnestness, they slapped their hollow stomachs and persuasively added, "I'm starving; if you will help me, God will give

misery. The rivers were dried up and along their sun-baked, kiln-dried beds, countless thousands of ragged, haggard, foot-sore beggars wandered aimlessly. They were bound they knew not whither. How many of them reached anywhere alive, God only knows. They were literally walking skeletons. They frequently died in their tracks. Thirty left a village for the relief works. Ten died while there. Ten died on the road homeward bound. Ten are awaiting death in the village to which they returned. These wanderers sink by the wayside from absolute exhaustion. Then, if near a village, they are picked up and carried to the hospital. They arrive unconscious, but their sunken eyes, heaving chest and hollow stomachs tell their own terrible story of inconceivable torture. Two girls were thus picked up. They retained consciousness, but speech had become painful. They were offered food. "Sahib," said the elder girl, "we have not eaten for four days. If we take food now we shall die. Let us rest until evening and then feed us." She died that day. The tissues and glands of the stomach were completely withered away. Truly, the present India famine is the most appalling tragedy the world has ever witnessed.

This is the last of my letters descriptive of my tour of the famine fields of starving India. Ma-bab! rings in my ears. Would to God I had the means to be father and mother to them all and to give them enough to stay the pangs of hunger until Providence graciously sends a harvest so general and abundant that it shall satisfy every hungry man, woman and child in starving India!

LOUIS KLOPSCH.

Toronto Personals.

Toronto Tribune.

Mrs. Leigh and son and Mrs. Schell, of East Liverpool, are visiting this afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Brown.

Miss Mary Kirkindale, of East Liverpool, is visiting at S. Boswell's.

S. A. Anderson, of East Liverpool, was in Toronto over Sunday.

Miss Maud Giles, of East Liverpool, visited her sister, Mrs. Harry McKee, Fourth street, over Sunday.

Miss May Letzkus, of East Liverpool, was a guest of home folks over Sunday.

James F. Hamilton, of Liverpool, a former Knoxville boy, was a Toronto visitor over Sunday.

Mrs. Fred Wooster, of East Liverpool, is visiting her sister, Miss Sarah Law, who is quite ill.

Miss Emma Hamilton is home after a week's vacation visiting East Liverpool and Wellsville relatives.

Miss Minnie Brown returned home this morning from East Liverpool and will remain for a day or two.

A SIMPLE QUESTION.

East Liverpool People Are Requested to Honestly Answer This.

Is not the word of a representative citizen of East Liverpool more convincing than the doubtful utterances of people living everywhere else in the union? Read this:

William Terrence, fireman at engine house No. 1, says: "For some time I was annoyed with symptoms of either weakened or over-excited kidneys. I had noticed more than one recommendation made by people living in East Liverpool about Doan's Kidney Pills and thinking that if the medicine performed half what it promised it might help me, I bought a box at Larkin's drug store. They cured me."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Among the Sick.

Miss Mary Collins is very ill at her home in Dew Drop alley.

Miss Minnie Wilson is very ill at her home on lower Broadway.

TO SEE NIECE WED.

President and Mrs. McKinley In Somerset.

DONERS OF MAGNIFICENT GIFTS.

Rev. Dr. Morgan to Officiate at the Marriage Ceremonies to Occur Tomorrow Evening—President Received Ovations at Some Towns Enroute.

Somerset, Pa., Sept. 11.—The president and his party arrived here to be present as guests at the wedding of Miss Mabel McKinley, the president's niece, and Dr. Hermanus L. Baer, to-morrow evening. In the party were President and Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Katherine Matthews, of Washington, sister of Mrs. Abner McKinley, Secretary to the President Corteleyou, Dr. F. M. Riley, medical inspector of the navy, and the president's physician, A. J. Leonard, and N. P. Weaver, stenographers, and some Baltimore & Ohio railway officials. The presidential party was met at the Somerset station by Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley and Dr. Hermanus L. Baer, the groom. A shout went up from the assembled crowd as Mr. and Mrs. McKinley made their appearance on the platform of the rear coach and descended the car steps. The president and Mrs. McKinley bowed their acknowledgements. President McKinley looked to be in unusually good health. It was announced that the president would devote his time to absolute rest while here.

Just as the carriage bearing President and Mrs. McKinley was leaving the station the wheels of the vehicle caught the wheels of another carriage that happened to be unoccupied and almost upset it. The trip from Washington to Somerset was without special incident save for the enthusiastic greeting given the president at Cumberland, the home of Senator George L. Wellington. Short stops were made enroute at Hancock, Meyersdale, Rockwood and Martinsburg, where the president shook hands with as many of the assembled crowds as he could reach during the few moments the stops were made. President and Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Katherine Matthews were upon their arrival driven at once to Abner McKinley's home.

President and Mrs. McKinley's present to the bride is a highly polished quarter oak chest with silver mountings, filled with magnificent table silver, including everything that Dr. and Mrs. Baer will need in the way of spoons, forks, knives, carvers and off pieces, during their lives. The plate on top of the chest bears the following inscription: "From Uncle William and Aunt Ida, September 12, 1900." Other elegant presents have been received by the bride and groom. It is a noticeable fact that all of the presents, with few exceptions, those which came from old Ohio and Pennsylvania friends, came from the close New York friends of the family. Less than 20 are from Washington. The president and party will leave here about 11 o'clock Thursday morning for Canton, going by way of Johnstown and Pittsburgh.

The officiating clergyman will be the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York.

Only one member of the United States supreme court has been invited. Justice McKenna, an old friend of Abner McKinley, is the only supreme court judge who was honored with an invitation. It is also said that few people in official life at Washington are included among those invited to the wedding. Mr. McKinley said about 200 guests were expected to attend the wedding. Of this number nearly 100 are residents of this town of 1,500 inhabitants.

Among the guests from a distance who are expected are Secretary and Mrs. Miller, Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Postmaster General Smith and Mrs. Smith, Adjutant General and Mrs. Corbin, Private Secretary to the President G. B. Corteleyou, Comptroller of the Treasury Dawes, Surgeon General and Mrs. Sternberg, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crownshield, Quartermaster and Mrs. Ludington, Governor and Mrs. W. A. Stone, Miss Helen McKinley, Miss Grace McKinley, Miss Mary Barber, Miss Sarah Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John Willey, of Canton, Congressman and Mrs. John Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. William Gibson, of Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Chaney, of Boston, and Frank A. Munsey.

Condition of Corn and Wheat.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture states in part that notwithstanding the general decline,

several important corn states still report a condition considerably above their respective 10 year averages, among them such excess amounting to 14 points in Ohio. On the other hand, among others, Pennsylvania showing decrease, reporting 10 points below the respective 10 year average. The condition at harvest of winter and spring wheat combined was 69.6 against 70.9 on September 1, 1899. Pennsylvania was 15, and Ohio 60 points below their respective 10 year averages.

93 MISSIONARIES KILLED.

One Hundred and Seventy Other Americans and British Unaccounted For.

Li Likes Foster's Appointment.

Shanghai, Sept. 11.—United States Consul General Goodnow learns that the number of British and American missionaries probably murdered during the uprising in China has been 93, while 170 others stationed in Chi Li and Shan Li provinces are unaccounted for and there is reason for the belief that they have met the same fate. Of those whose deaths have been absolutely proven 22 were Americans—8 women and 6 children—and 34 were British, 9 men, 15 women and 16 children. There is strong proof that 37 more were killed at Tai Yuen. The list of missing numbers: Americans, 20 men, 21 women and 29 children. British, 41 men, 49 women and 19 children. Impossible to get number of Catholics killed, but there were many French priests and sisters, and some were in the country where the Russians are fighting. There were also several Swedish and Danish Protestants.

The massacre and persecution of Chinese Christians continue everywhere.

Literati and minor officials are sending memorials to the dowager empress thanking her for ridding the country of foreigners.

All the information coming from the interior is that, except in those parts of the country which the foreign troops occupy, the people believe that the empress has won great victories and driven out the foreigners.

Li Hung Chang promised Mr. Goodnow that he would telegraph to the local officials of Chi Li to furnish escorts to the treaty ports for all the missionaries who were still there.

Li Hung Chang requested Mr. Goodnow to cable to the department of state at Washington that he was greatly pleased with the appointment of his "old friend Foster" as a peace commissioner.

Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, the special commissioner of the United States government was to start for Tien Tsin Saturday.

MAY SOON WITHDRAW MEN.

Chaffee Apparently Thinks It Useless to Keep United States Troops

In Peking.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Developments point to a speedy withdrawal of the United States troops from China. General Chaffee has added the weight of his opinion to that already rendered by many officials here.

No confirmation is at hand here of the report that Great Britain and Germany have joined an agreement to remain together in Peking regardless of the attitude of the other powers. General Chaffee in his dispatch, said: "Taku, no date.

Adjutant General, Washington:

"Two afternoon fourth. Evidence accumulates that diplomatic relations will not be resumed here for a long time. Russian legation leave very soon for Tien Tsin. Appears to me certain Chinese government will not return here whilst foreign army remains, and if this is true our legation can transact no business. My opinion Peking to be merely camp foreign army pending settlement by powers at other points. Chaffee."

MAY YET BE A STRIKE.

Mitchell Fears Worst, if Operators Still Refuse to Confer With the Miners' Officials.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers' Union, who arrived in Chicago from Indianapolis, in speaking of the threatened strike among the anthracite coal miners, said in part:

"We have not been able to induce the Pennsylvania hard coal operators to meet us in conference. They will not treat with us or in any way recognize the union. Time and again we have invited a conference and it will be their fault if a strike occurs. Unless the operators treat with representatives of their organized employees I do not see how it will be possible to avoid a strike of the 140,000 miners employed."

Roosevelt Left for Fargo.

Lacrosse, Wis., Sept. 11.—The train bearing Governor Roosevelt and his party left for Fargo and the west at 11 o'clock last night. He made several speeches in this state.

Ward's Appointed Day to Die.

Harrisburg, Sept. 11.—Governor Stone fixed October 30 for the execution of George Ward, of Washington county.

POTTERY BOYS BAR CIGARETTES

Employees of Brian Pottery, Trenton, Start a Crusade Against the Poison Weed.

CLUB HAS BEEN ORGANIZED

A Well Known Basket Ball Player at the Head of the Movement.

THE MEMBERSHIP IS LARGE

The following article taken from the Trenton Times should be read by cigarette smokers in this city and a similar club could be organized here with advantage to the cigarette fiends and their friends:

An anti-cigarette crusade has been started by the employees of Brian's pottery and the young men who are at the head of it say they will keep up the fight until every cigarette smoker in that pottery has become a member of the club recently organized.

One of the most prominent of the crusaders is Harry Stout, the well known basket ball player of the Trenton National League team, who is also known as an all-around athlete of merit.

Stout has been a cigarette smoker for some years and has finally become convinced that it is very injurious to him as a basket ball player and he decided to stop the habit before an anti-cigarette club was thought of.

He told his intentions to several of the other employees at the Brian pottery and found that they were of the same mind that he was. They all agreed that cigarette smoking was injuring them and that they were going to stop it.

Then Stout suggested that a club be organized and that every cigarette smoker in the plant be induced to give up the habit and join the club. The others agreed to the proposition and a club was at once organized with Stout as the president.

Among the rules of the club is one imposing a fine for every time any of the members are caught smoking cigarettes. This money collected in fines will be used for defraying an annual outing for the club.

This is the first anti-cigarette club ever known to have been organized in a manufacturing plant, and its progress will be watched with interest. It is to be hoped that the young men will continue to push the fight along the lines laid down.

The charter members of the club are three in number: Harry Stout, Albert Smith and Herbert Davis, and they express every confidence in getting all of the employees of the pottery enrolled as members of the club.

Pipes and cigars may be smoked by the members, only cigarettes being barred.

CASHED A CHECK

And Then Found That the Defendant Had No Money in the Bank.

In the court of Justice McCarron, C. G. Anderson has sued Walter S. Cook for \$5.

Plaintiff says he cashed a check for Cook several months ago, and upon presenting the same to the bank, found the defendant had not then, or had he ever had an account at the bank.

Forcible Detention Action.

John Maylone has entered suit in the court of Justice McCarron for forcible detention against Fred Lyth.

The property is situated on the road between this city and Wellsville, and the case has been set for hearing Friday at 1 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE

THAT HAS CHANGED HANDS IN THE CITY.

A List of the Deeds Filed With E. M. Crosser for Record.

Lisbon, Sept. 11.—The following real estate exchanges from East Liverpool have been recorded here:

Edward Simpson to Samuel L. Eardley, lot 2110 in J. E. McDonald's addition to East Liverpool, \$330.

Solomon J. Faulk to J. B. Grosshans, 3.16 acres in Liverpool township, \$316.

William C. Thompson to Emma Harter, tract of land in East Liverpool, \$1.

J. F. Leonard to Mary E. Cooper, lot 1 in De Bee's addition to East Liverpool, \$2,000.

Lorenzo Buckley to James E. Robinson, lot 3635 in Pleasant Heights Land and Improvement Company's addition to East Liverpool, \$1,300.

Pleasant Heights Land and Improvement Company to Eliza J. Babington, lots 3615 and 3746 in grantor's addition to East Liverpool, \$170.

Robert Clark to Martha McClure, land in East Liverpool, \$325.

GOD'S BLESSING.

And Oh There Rests With it a Most Wonderful Power for Good.

When we opened our mail this morning we found a simple little note with this inscription on it:

"India Famine Fund."

And in the little slip of paper we found a five dollar bill, signed by Uncle Sam's private secretary, good for \$5 in gold the world over. And this five dollars will go forward to New York city, and then be forwarded by telegraph to India. God grant that it may save not only human lives, but souls as well. Our Master will bless the donor, for he so promises to those who remember the poor and the needy.

Are there not others who desire a blessing. You do not need to give a fortune. Give a mite if you can give no more. Give as the Master has blessed you. Give cheerfully. The Lord loveth a cheerful giver.

AT STEUBENVILLE.

Charles Roser and Mrs. Lizzie Fowler, of This City, Were United in Marriage.

A very quiet wedding occurred last week in which two well known residents of this city were interested.

The ceremony was performed on Wednesday in Steubenville, the contracting parties being Charles Roser and Mrs. Lizzie L. Fowler.

An effort was made to keep the matter quiet, but some of their friends made the discovery yesterday, and now Charley is passing around the

LIVERPOOL BOYS

Were Admitted to the First Year's Course of Study by M. P. Conference.

At the M. P. conference now in session at Washington, Pa., Alexander Steele and William A. Curfman passed the preliminary examination and were admitted to the first year's course of study.

Rev. W. H. Gladden, of this city, was chairman of the committee on resolutions.

Council Meeting Tonight.

Council will meet in regular session this evening, and it is probable it will take some time to transact the business, as there is plenty of it to do.

ELECTION IN MAINE.

Republicans Carried the State. Democrats Gained in Votes.

BOTH PARTIES WELL REWARDED.

Worked Hard, and Succeeded in Bringing Out a Vote Greater Than in 1898. Fought on National Issues Except in One County.

Portland, Me., Sept. 11.—Maine went Republican in the state election by a plurality of over 33,000.

The Republican state ticket was elected with all four congressmen and a great majority of the legislature.

The campaign had been a spirited one, but the vote was not quite as heavy as in 1896, but exceeded that of the 1898 election by many thousands, and the managers of both parties when the returns from different towns came in felt that they were fully repaid for their strenuous efforts of the past four weeks.

The Democrats gained considerable satisfaction from the earlier returns showing as they did a gain in four years from 18 to 20 per cent.

This increase over the 1896 vote did not apply to any particular locality, but seemed to be general throughout the state.

The Republicans, however, had rather discounted the falling off in the vote for the Maine ticket from that in 1896 and the managers were not at all surprised at an apparent loss of 12 per cent, which was shown by the returns from the first 150 towns.

Their entire ticket, headed by John P. Hill, of Augusta, for governor, was of course elected, as were all four of the congressmen, Allen in Reed's old district, Littlefield in Dingley's old district, Burleigh in the Third and Bontelle in the Fourth.

The campaign throughout the state except perhaps in Cumberland county, was fought entirely on national issues.

Cumberland county, with Portland as a center, fought one of the most interesting contests in the state. The Republicans fought for non-enforcement of the liquor law, and a prohibition candidate for enforcement.

Returns indicated that the Prohibitionists had landed their candidate for sheriff.

As to the legislature there were a few Democratic gains. This body will meet in January and re-elect William P. Frye to the national senate.

BRYAN SPOKE TO STUDENTS.

He Also Addressed the Nebraska Club, at Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—William Jennings Bryan made a speech at a reception arranged at the Sherman house by the Nebraska Bryan club, of Chicago. A second speech was made at the University of Chicago where, in Kent theater, he addressed an audience consisting of more than 1,000 persons, mostly women.

More than half the students were women and scattered among the auditors were Japanese and Indians, who applauded no less enthusiastically than did the American students. In point of numbers the club's reception was an incident, not more than 300 persons greeting the candidate, but all were former residents of Nebraska and gave Colonel Bryan assurance of their best wishes of success.

A DAY IN WALL STREET.

Texas Storm and Postponement of Anthracite Strike Had Some Effect on the Market.

New York, Sept. 11.—The stock market maintained its waiting attitude Monday. The Texas storm caused some positive depression in the early dealings, but support was offered in the important stocks affected and they rallied. The Kansas City Southern stocks were raided sharply and lost 2 and 2½ respectively for the common and preferred, but it was evident that this was a bear drive, induced by the recent liquidation evident in the stocks and they recovered all but half of the loss. The anthracite coalers were favorably affected by the postponement (but not the abandonment) of the strike, and Reading first preferred and New Jersey Central rose respectively 1 and 2 points on small dealings. Professional operators are steeped in the conviction that an active speculation is waiting only on the decision of the pending electoral contest and they renewed their short contracts Monday, in the fear that the Maine election might awaken the market into activity at their expense. The resulting movement of prices was generally very small and ragged. The industrial specialties which have been under recent pressure, notably Sugar, People's Gas and Brooklyn Transit, recovered. The only other movement of importance were in stocks seldom dealt in. Wisconsin Central preferred dropped 3% on a few transactions, without any other explanation than the decline in earnings. The fall of 2% in International Paper was attributed to reports that a rival company is to be formed. The furious speculation in cotton gives point to the bank statement and

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J. H. WEAVER, M. S.

President.

F. T. WEAVER, B. C. S.

Secretary and Business Manager.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—Higher cables and unfavorable weather were factors in the wheat market Monday, October closing 10¢ over Saturday. Corn closed 4¢ lower, oats a shade up and provisions from 2½¢ higher in lard to 32½¢@35¢ higher in pork.

John C. O'Toole assigned

Hollidaysburg, Pa., Sept. 11.—John O'Toole, chairman of the Blair county democratic committee, made an assignment to John Sullivan. He has acted in the capacity of administrator for more than 100 estates. His assets were fixed at \$10,000; liabilities \$17,000.

THE WEATHER.

West Virginia—Generally fair today and tomorrow; variable winds becoming fresh east to south.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair today; tomorrow partly cloudy, probably showers near the lakes; fresh east to south winds.

Ohio—Fair, continued warm today; tomorrow partly cloudy, possibly showers and somewhat cooler in northern portion; fresh southerly winds.

New Superintendent of Schools.

Harisburg, Sept. 11.—Superintendent of Public Instruction Schaeffer appointed E. C. Shields, of Dubois, superintendent of the schools of Clearfield county, vice George W. Weaver, deceased.

Fusionists Move Against Greist.

Harrisburg, Sept. 11.—Counsel for the fusion party of Chester county presented petitions to Judge Weiss for a mandamus to compel Secretary of the Commonwealth Greist to file the certificate of nomination of the legislative candidates of the fusion party. The court fixed September 20 for a hearing.

Hibernians to Change Their Ritual.

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.—The National officers and directors of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, at their meeting made an agreement by which a radical change in the ritual will be made; also they discussed several matters of grave importance, with a view of submitting recommendations thereon to the convention to be held in 1902.

INTERSTATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Farquhar family held a large reunion at Fayette City, Pa.

Arthur Hose, aged 19, dropped dead at Massillon, O., while playing ball.

Work is in progress on a trolley line 14 miles long to connect Alliance and Salem, O.

The Shippensburg (Pa.) gas works were wrecked by an explosion and George Davis instantly killed.

Cardinal Gibbons laid the cornerstone of the new St. Mary's Catholic church at South Cumberland, Md.

George Pascal and William Wise, boys who ran away from New Kensington, Pa., were arrested at Bellveron, Pa.

Policeman Eugene Murray, of Akron, O., has been suspended as the result of charges he made against the chief of police.

Thomas B. Rouse, of Woodsfield, O., Republican candidate for presidential elector, has withdrawn to accept a national bank presidency.

Oakey C. Clammer, assistant postmaster at Smithville, W. Va., was arrested and held for court on a charge of robbing the mails. He confessed his guilt.

Bishop Ninde preached the sermon at the dedication of a \$12,000 M. E. church at Carrollton, O. President Riker, of Mt. Union college, preached in the evening.

Charles A. Lett, a retired businessman of Youngstown, O., while riding in the parade incidental to the opening of the Republican state campaign, fell from his horse and expired immediately from heart trouble.

The annual convention of Christian churches of Washington and Greene counties held at California, Pa., was largely attended by ministers from Pittsburgh and vicinity.

A verdict of accidental death was rendered at Philadelphia in the case of Banking Commissioner Thomas J. Powers, killed by falling from a train.

WOULD YOU

Pick up

\$10.

In an honest way if you could? Then send your order for mill and mining supplies to us—our low prices will save you many a ten dollar bill.

FRICK & LINDSAY CO.

Mill and Mining Supplies,

202, 204 WOOD ST., PITTSBURG, PA.

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P. DUFF & SONS, 8th and Liberty Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Examination of teachers for the public schools of the city of East Liverpool will be held Saturday, Sept. 22, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. in the high school room, Fourth street building.

THE NEWS REVIEW

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1900.

This Date In History—Sept. 11.

1297—Battle of Stirling; the Scotch defeated the English, skinned the corpse of Treasurer Crescengham and made whips of the skin.

1649—Cromwell massacred the Irish of Drogheda.

1700—James Thomson, author of "The Seasons,"

was born; died 1743.

1700—Battle of Malplaquet; Marlborough and

Prince Eugene defeated the French under

Marshall Villars.

1823—David Ricardo, the much abused British po

litical economist, died; born 1772.

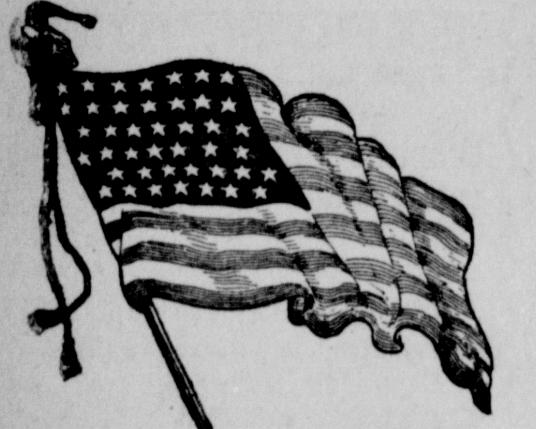
1890—A revolution broke out in Venezuela.

1892—End of the New England granite cutters'

lockout after two years' duration.

1897—Justice John Sedgwick, a noted jurist, died

at Norfolk, Conn.; born 1829.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY,

of Ohio.

For Vice President,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

of New York.

STATE.

Secretary of State,

L. C. LAYLIN,

of Huron.

Supreme Judge,

JOHN A. SHAUCK,

of Montgomery.

Food Commissioner,

JOS. E. BLACKBURN,

of Belmont.

School Commissioner,

L. D. BONEBRAKE,

of Knox.

Public Works Board,

CHAS. A. GODDARD,

of Scioto.

Congress,

ROBERT W. TAYLER.

COUNTY.

Prosecuting Attorney,

JASON H. BROOKES.

Coroner,

JOHN L. STRAUGHN.

County Commissioner,

W. K. GEORGE.

Infirmary Director,

T. O. KELLY.

BRYAN ON GOLD STANDARD.

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

This language was used by Hon. William Jennings Bryan in a speech at Knoxville, Tenn., on September 16, 1896.

"MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND."

Wellington has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, and has made a nice mess of the job. Maryland Republicans look upon him with contempt, the Democracy are giving him

the cold shoulder, the German citizens, who have the grand idea of thinking for themselves, will have nothing to do with the deserter, and his only alternative seems to be to climb a tree and pull the tree up after him.

FREE TRADE.

Free trade has proved a curse to this nation. Bryan is a rampant free trader.

EVERY VOTE.

Every Republican voter in Ohio should be at the polls on election day. We should make Ohio the banner state.

M'KINLEY'S LETTER.

McKinley's letter of acceptance is winning warm commendation all over the land. It will bear microscopic investigation.

OLD COLUMBIANA.

Old Columbiana, staunch and true, will make herself felt at the coming election. We will honor McKinley with our best.

GARFIELD TO YOUNG VOTERS.

Young voters of East Liverpool, read this article in today's News Review, seventh page. It is full of solid meat for you. Don't miss it.

FORAKER.

Foraker did himself proud at Youngstown. By the way, it was an immense gathering. The Republicans in that section are wide awake.

PROTECTION.

A just protective tariff has proved of incalculable value to the toilers of the United States. William McKinley stands at the head and front in advocating protection.

GOD'S LITTLE ONES.

Read famine article in today's News Review, second page, even if it makes your heart sick. Mothers and fathers of East Liverpool, can you refuse your mite in the assisting of God's little ones.

POTTERY BOYS.

Read the article about the pottery boys barring cigarettes. These Trenton lads are on the right track. The awful consequences of cigarette smoking are awaking the nation to the need of barring the deadly things out. Legislation should forbid their manufacture and sale. They are feeders for the accursed liquor traffic.

THE SILVER CRAZE.

Acting under orders of the silver kings, Bryan forced the craze upon the Kansas convention. Later developments caused the order to go forth that Bryan should make "imperialism" the paramount issue before the people previous to the election; and then, if this bogie should prove a winning card, and the masses could be scared into electing Bryan, he could work his sweet will respecting the currency matter.

PROUD OF THEM.

The nation at large is proud of our soldier boys in China and in the Philippines. They have proved themselves gallant and heroic men, officers and rank and file, and the greatest military commanders of the world have warmly commended our troops for splendid services rendered when facing and doing battle against the common foe. The man who decries or abuses our gallant lads will find scant favor with the masses of our loyal citizens.

ADMIRAL DEWEY.

On the 20th of May, 1898, Admiral Dewey was instructed by President McKinley to make no alliance with any party or faction in the Philippines, and Dewey replied, on June 6, 1898: "Have acted according to spirit of department's instructions from the beginning, and I have entered into no alliance with the insurgents, or with any faction." Thus we have the word of

a Republican president and a Democratic admiral of the navy of the United States, that no alliance was ever entered into, in any manner, with Aguinaldo or his followers, or with any faction or party. Atkinson, Bryan and all defamers of the present administration and of our gallant soldiers, officers and men, can howl themselves black in the face, and yet be unable to prejudice the great mass of the nation against men whose shoes the said anti-imperialists are unworthy to unloose.

KILL THE SALOON.

Here's the advice of a prominent citizen to a prominent Republican manufacturer of this city, the latter hating the saloon and its demoralizing influence upon his workmen:

"Vote for Bryan. Persuade all your brother manufacturers to vote for Bryan. Then induce your workmen to do the same. The result will be Bryan's election. And then all the manufacturing establishments will be compelled to close down; the workingmen will be thrown out of employment; they will not have any money; the saloonist is after money, and makes money his god; he must pay money for liquor, and he will not trust the drinker unless the money is in sight, and he will be compelled to close down his saloon and go out of the business."

M'KINLEY VS. BRYAN.

McKinley pledged himself to do certain things if elected to the position of president of the United States. He has kept every pledge made to the people, and prosperity unprecedented rules over the land.

Bryan prophesied all manner of evil to the nation in case of the election of McKinley four years ago. Bryan's prediction was that the gold standard would ruin business, rob the workingman and cause untold misery and distress. He has proven himself a false prophet in every particular. The gold standard, the very opposite of Bryan's silver craze, diametrically in opposition to it, has been the mainstay of this great land and responsible for our success in the financial world. Bryan says, in case of his election, that he will shatter and utterly destroy the gold standard and introduce his silver fallacy. How can any sane business or workingman vote for Bryan? How can any workingman deliberately agree to rob himself and his family by accepting, at the hands of William Jennings Bryan, a silver dollar possessing but 50 cents in purchasing power? Putting it very plainly, so that no man may err, the laborer who now gets \$1.50 per day under McKinley's administration, with gold as the unit of value, would receive but 75 cents a day in case of Bryan's election and the forcing of the unlimited coinage of silver dollars upon the country.

LOOSE PAPER.

The Individual Throwing it Upon the Streets Should be Arrested.

The writer noted a fine horse in a bad state of nervousness and fright this morning, caused by a great mass of brown wrapping paper fluttering at his feet. The horse was one of a fine team of animals, and he would have dashed away down our thoroughfare had it not been for his more quiet and sedate companion. The individual who throws loose paper upon our highways and byways should be arrested and fined to the limit. Loose paper, blowing along the streets, will frighten almost any horse, and a runaway and loss of life may result at any time. Mayor Davidson will confer a great favor upon the public by punishing offenders.

Returned to Work.

Nick Schon and George Welsh, both connected with the crew in the kiln department at Cartwright's, who were ill last week, have both sufficiently recovered and have returned to work.

ELIJAH W. HILL,

Real Estate Dealer,

Second Floor Hotel Grand Building, Corner Sixth and Washington,

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

MOVING TIME IS OVER

WE OFFER YOU VACANT LOTS IN THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONS:

Grandview Situate on Calcutta Road: North side street car line now being constructed passes this addition. A healthful, clear, clean and heartsome place to live. Water and gas, street graded established; lots are 40x100. Prices range from \$200 to \$400. Terms easy.

The East Liverpool Situate on the extension of Vine street, Thompson Land Co. Hill; streets paved; gas, water and sewer mains laid. All free of expense to purchaser. A convenient place to live; near the industrial and business center; \$7,000 has been spent in improvements in this addition; the prices are lower than other similarly improved and located lots in the city. They range from \$550 to \$800. Terms easy: Come in for plat and let us take you to see them. They lie but 5 minutes' walk from our office.

Pleasant Heights A number of lots for sale in this healthful locality soon to be reached by street cars. Price \$100 and up. Terms to suit you.

Puritan Land Situate between the C. & P. R. R. and Ohio river beyond Co. 3rd Addition and adjoining the Riley Orchard addition. These lots lie just south of the Laughlin No. 2, National and East End Pottery Co. Potteries. You will recollect how the "orchard" addition sold. Look out for these. Prices \$425 to \$450.

Andrews' Situate just this side of Oakland, E. E. No nicer lying lots in all of East Liverpool. Size 30x110. Prices \$250. Terms easy.

Thompson's Situate south and adjoining the lower reservoir, overlooking Bon Ton Pennsylvania avenue and Ohio river; intended for fine residence sites. Some lots 50x109; others 50x180. Prices \$750 to \$1,600. Terms to suit your income.

Bradshaw's A number of lots north and adjoining the reservoir now being constructed; so good a view is obtained here that our sign boards erected there bear the phrase "See the View." There were 10 of them, there are but 6 unsold now. They sell at \$300 each. Terms easy.

SALE LIST NO. 5.—Call at Office for 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Spring Grove campground, the Sebring cottage, containing 5 rooms; will sell cheap, inquire of us for price.

Jefferson street, 10 room house and reception hall, arranged for two families; rents for \$25 per month; owner about to leave city and will sell at a low price. Price given upon inquiry.

Cor. Third and Jefferson streets—The Frank Sebring home; house containing 12 rooms, pantry, bathroom, laundry, folding doors, hardwood finished down stairs, cemented cellar, hot water, heater, gas, electric lights, chandeliers and cabinet mantels; possession given at once; will sell at great sacrifice on account of owner leaving town. See us for price.

Third street and alley—One-half square west of city hall; lot fronting 60 feet on Third street, having four houses on it; one of three rooms, one of 5 rooms, one of 7 rooms and one of 6 rooms with storeroom. Brings \$55 per month rent; a good investment; will sell cheap; owner leaving the city.

Waterloo street—Four room house; price \$950; \$100 down, balance \$8 monthly.

Gardendale—Six room 2 story house; large lot, fruit trees, good well water and everything in good order; but few minutes' walk from street cars as soon as north side line is completed. Price \$1,100. Terms easy.

Gardendale—Three room house, large lot, fruit trees, well water, also near street car line being constructed. Price \$600. Terms easy.

Third street—New 2 story dwelling containing 7 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, sewing room, electric light, modern and up-to-date; a 2 room house on rear of lot. Both houses rent for \$30 per month. Price upon inquiry.

Shadyside avenue, West End—Five room 2 story frame house; lot faces 100 feet on avenue; good condition; price \$850. Terms easy.

Main street, Fairview, Pa.—Four room 1 and one-half story house; lot 120x120; known as the Ormes property; price \$250.

Calhoun's addition, opposite Oakland, East End—Four room new house; lot 40x100; bargain price \$950. Terms easy.

Maple avenue, East End—Six room 2 story modern house containing bath room, pantry, vestibule, water, gas, etc., in good repair; lot 30x100. Price \$2,100.

College street, near Forest street—Lot 60x100; containing a 6 room house and a 4 room house; will sell at a low price.

Grove alley, rear of Boyce's foundry—Four room 1 and one-half story house; lot 52x33; near to potters and business center. Price \$800.

West Market street—Six room 2 story frame house; city water, gas, etc.; a good property at a low price. Price \$1,800.

Calcutta street, near Grant street school—Ten room 2 story house; Northside street car line will pass the front. Price \$2,500.

Martin street, East End—Four room 2 story house; price \$1,150; \$100 down, balance monthly.

Ravine street—Six room cottage in best repair; good cellar; water, gas, etc.; price \$1,600.

Erie street, Boyce's addition

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EAST END.

Getting Reports Ready.

The officers and committees of the Second Presbyterian church are very busy this week getting their reports ready for the annual conference. Some of them have a meeting every night this week.

Entertained Friends.

Miss Anna Martin very pleasantly entertained a few friends last night at a porch party. It was a farewell party. She leaves today to enter school at New Wilmington.

Handsome Roses.

Ed McKinnon's lawn is beautified by some very handsome Paulinero roses.

On the Sick List.

Martin Elliott, of Mulberry street, is on the sick list.

Personals.

Miss Mary Yates, of Wintersville, is visiting her brother, T. R. Yates, of Pennsylvania avenue.

Mrs. Charles Fleming, who has been visiting at the home of James Conkle, has gone to make her home in Chester.

Dr. Marshall went to Pittsburgh this morning to spend the day.

Grant McDade will go to Wooster tomorrow to attend the university.

Mrs. Stillwell and family were the guests of Mrs. George Snowden yesterday.

TWO CASES.

Justice McLane Bids Fair to be a Very Busy Man Tomorrow.

Justice McLane will hear two cases tomorrow. The first one to demand his attention is the action of Frank Harvey against William Vait and wife, and has been set for hearing at 8 o'clock in the morning.

The suit involves the price of a tailor-made dress which was ordered from Harvey and on which there is a balance due of \$10, which defendants have refused to pay.

The case of John Shaffer against John Ryan will be heard in McLane's court at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Plaintiff asks judgment in the sum of \$40 for alleged damage to his cellar, caused by an overflow of a sewer while the improvement of Drury lane was in progress.

REILLY SUES.

Asks Judgment on Two Promissory Notes That Were Given Several Years Ago.

Lisbon, Sept. 11.—(Special)—Jas. W. Reilly has sued for a judgment on two promissory notes against Elizabeth Armstrong and a number of other heirs of the late William Armstrong, of Wellsville.

The notes were given 15 years ago, one for \$460 and one for \$245 and are secured by mortgage on a lot in Alexander Wells addition and a part of a lot in George Wells addition to Wellsville.

A PAIR OF PANTS

James McDonald, of Leetonia, Was Assessed \$10 And Costs for Stealing Them.

Lisbon, Sept. 11.—(Special)—Jas. McDonald, of Leetonia, was arraigned before Judge Boone this morning charged with having stolen a pair of pants from Mike McCarrell.

He pleaded guilty and was fined \$10 and costs and committed to jail until paid.

Gus Wosner, of Allegheny, returned home last evening after a visit of several days with Sixth street friends.

SOUTH SIDE.

BADLY HURT.

A Southside Workman Met With an Accident This Morning.

One of Mr. Coates' men was quite badly hurt this morning. He was moving the lift up at the quarry when it fell on top of him, cutting his head open and mashing his ankle. He was taken to Dr. Lewis' office, where his wounds were dressed and he will in all probability recruit at his home in Marietta.

His Creditors Called.

A rumor was afloat in Chester that a man who has a good many creditors was planning to "fold up his tent like the Arabs and as silently steal away," so a number of the Chester business men called on the gentlemen and asked if he couldn't meet some of his obligations. He assured them that the rumor of his departure was entirely groundless. The merchants were somewhat chagrined.

Moving to Pittsburgh.

C. A. Heck, who has been drilling for oil in Chester, has decided that it is a forlorn hope, and is packing his goods and moving to Pittsburgh.

Carr Has Moved.

Thomas Carr, who has been employed for some time in an East Liverpool pottery, has moved there from his former home in Chester.

Into His New House.

J. W. Moore is moving from the house belonging to T. R. Cunningham to his new residence on the corner of Second street and Carolina avenue.

Dr. Meechem Will Preach.

Dr. Meechem, presiding elder of the district, will preach in the school house tomorrow night. All are invited.

He is Improving.

The many friends of Master Harry Riley will be glad to hear that he is improving after an illness of a couple of weeks.

Motormen Picnic.

The motormen have a picnic at Rock Springs this afternoon. A great many guests are invited.

A Break Down.

The delivery wagon of the Chester grocery had a break down this morning, which caused considerable delay.

WEDDINGS.

Young People of This City Unite Their Lives in the Holy Bonds of Matrimony.

Andrew Y. Ward and Eliza Menough were united in marriage at 9 o'clock Saturday evening at the First M. E. parsonage by Dr. Clark Crawford.

Both parties reside in this city, and they will make their future home here.

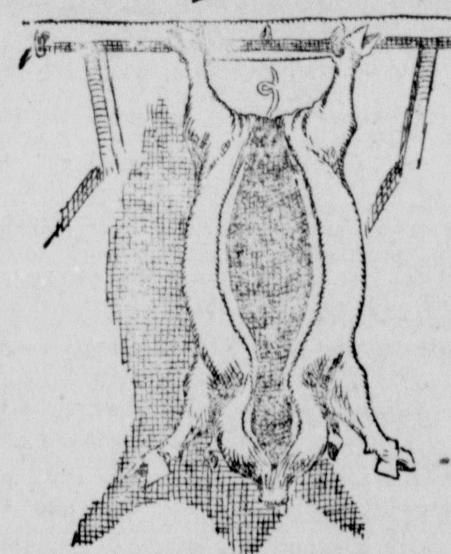
Last evening at 8:30 Dr. Crawford united the lives of Merwood D. Morris, a veteran of the late Spanish-American war, whose home is in Bridgeport, and Miss Mary Pasco, of Cleveland. They will reside in this city.

Promoted.

James G. White, of the clerical force of the local freight department of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad, has been transferred to the Steubenville force of the same road, in the line of promotion. Mr. White has made many warm friends during his stay in East Liverpool, who will regret to hear of his leave taking, while rejoicing in his advancement.

The News Review for all the news.

1900.



THIS LITTLE PIG WENT TO MARKET.

1896.



THIS LITTLE PIG STAY'D AT HOME.

SENATOR DANIEL.

ELOQUENT DEMOCRAT FROM VIRGINIA MAKES A PL A

For the Retention of the Philippines—He Is Not in Favor of Hauling Down the Flag Before the Insurgents There.

Whenever any Democrat attempts to tell you that the United States has no right in the Philippine islands, and that the flag can be hauled down, as Bryan declared the other day he would haul it down if he were president, just quote these words of that distinguished Democratic orator and lawyer, Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, spoken in the United States senate just before the senate ratified the Paris treaty with Spain:

"Once fix sovereignty there, and the roots go down to the center of the earth like a fee-simple deed, and its stars go upward into those of space. It is sovereignty, the most permanent act of human life, the most fixed and immovable, that ever nation did or could do. The moment this treaty passes, if they (the Filipinos) do not lay down their arms, it is the duty of the American president to order it, and it is the duty of the American soldier to shoot them to death to make them lay down their arms under the penalty of execution in battle."

Bryan can not plead ignorance of the principle thus declared by one of the greatest men among his advocates. Yet he helped to bring about that very ratification of which Daniel spoke, and thereby bound himself to every result so eloquently and truly stated by the Virginia senator.

MENU FOR WEDNESDAY.

But now our fates from unmomentous things May rise like rivers out of little springs. —Campbell.

BREAKFAST.
Mangoes.
Meat Balls. Hashed Potatoes.
Radishes.
Brown Bread. Toast.
Breakfast Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Salmon Croquettes. Sauce Hollandaise.
Graham and White Bread Sandwiches.
Charlotte Russe.
Mixed Green and Black Tea.

DINNER.
Tomato Soup with Croutons.
Roast Lamb. Mint Sauce.
Green Peas. Succotash. Boiled Potatoes.
Lettuce, French Dressing.
Gorgonzola Cheese. Wafers.
Coffee.

SALMON CROQUETTES.—Chop one pound of cold salmon fine and season with one tea-spoonful of salt, a little cayenne, the juice of half a lemon and one table-spoonful of chopped parsley. Rub one table-spoonful of butter and three table-spoonfuls of flour to a smooth paste and stir into one cupful of boiling cream. Add a pinch of salt, stir the salmon into it thoroughly and spread out on a flat dish to cool. When cold, form into oblong croquettes; dip into egg and then into bread crumbs and fry in boiling fat until a golden brown. Serve on a doily and garnish with sprigs of parsley.

The Republicans do not say that they made the prosperity which the country now enjoys; but they do affirm with emphasis that it is the result of Republican policies.

Bicycle Meet

—AT—

COLUMBIAN PARK

Monday, Sept. 17th.

Under auspices of TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

Five Fast Events.

1-mile tandem race against time by Cliff Allen and Willis Coval, of Indianapolis, Ind. Prizes amounting to \$200.

Will close with big list of entries.

Races start at 2:30 p. m.

FOR SALE.

WANTED—Twenty-five girls wanted immediately at Mountford & Sons.

FOR SALE—Novelty store, East End. For full particulars call on HILL & HAWKINS.

FOR SALE—Residence of M. E. Golding. Apply to owner, 216 Pennsylvania avenue, city.

Taken to Toronto.

Toronto Tribune.

Mrs. Kulo, of East Liverpool, was brought to the home of Mrs. James Johnson, her daughter, on Loretta avenue. She has been ailing for some time.

An Even Thing.

The household goods of J. Bender were yesterday shipped to Salineville.

The household goods of Jacob Baker were received at the freight station yesterday from Findley, W. Va.

All the news in the News Review.

THE DEAD, 10,000

Victims May Number That Many, at Galveston.

ABOUT \$25,000,000 DAMAGE.

Over 300 Miles of Coast Devastated by the Tidal Wave.

MAGNITUDE OF LOSSES UNKNOWN.

Among Victims Were Number of Members of the Garrison at Fort Jacinto. Out of 120 Men, Only 15 Were Saved. A Partial List of the Dead as Secured by the Galveston News—A Newspaper Man Gives a Graphic Description of the Terrible Disaster.

New York, Sept. 11.—Col. Joseph A. Robertson, of Monterey, Mexico, in speaking of the recent disaster at Galveston, said in part:

"It will be at least a week before the magnitude of this disaster will be known. Death and desolation have been sown broadcast over 300 miles of seacoast and many other points, where there will be great distress and it will be weeks before we hear of their need."

While Col. Robertson was talking he received a telegram from his correspondent in Galveston, saying in part:

"Seven to ten thousand dead. Property loss fully \$25,000,000."

A special to the news from San Antonio, Tex., says: At military headquarters, department of Texas, the information is that of 120 men stationed at Fort San Jacinto, Galveston, only 15 escaped. Further information is that the captain in command is among the victims.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—Richard Spillane, a well-known Galveston newspaper man and day correspondent of the Associated Press in that city, who reached Houston after a terrible experience, gives the following account of the disaster at Galveston:

One of the most awful tragedies of modern times has visited Galveston. The city is in ruins and the dead will number probably 1,000. I am just from the city, having been commissioned by the mayor and citizens committee to get in touch with the outside world and appeal for help. Houston was the nearest point at which working telegraph instruments could be found, the wires as well as nearly all the buildings between here and the Gulf of Mexico being wrecked.

When I left Galveston shortly before noon yesterday the people were organizing for the prompt burial of the dead, distribution of food and all necessary work after a period of disaster.

The wreck of Galveston was brought about by a tempest so terrible that no words can adequately describe its intensity and by a flood which turned the city into a raging sea. The weather bureau records show that the wind attained a velocity of 84 miles an hour when the measuring instrument blew away, so it is impossible to tell what was the maximum.

The storm began at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Previous to that a great storm had been raging in the gulf and the tide was very high. The wind at first came from the north and was in direct opposition to the force from the gulf. While the storm in the gulf piled the water upon the beach side of the city, the north wind piled the water from the bay on to the bay part of the city.

About noon it became evident that the city was going to be visited with disaster. Hundreds of residences along the beach front were hurriedly abandoned, the families fleeing to dwellings in higher portions of the city. Every home was opened to the refugees, black and white. The winds were rising constantly and it rained in torrents. The wind was so fierce that the rain cut like a knife.

By 3 o'clock the waters of the gulf and bay met and by dark the entire city was submerged. The flooding of the electric light plant and the gas plants left the city in darkness. To go upon the streets was to court death. The wind was then at cyclonic velocity, roofs, cisterns, portions of buildings, telegraph poles and walls were falling and the noise of the wind and the crashing of the buildings were terrifying in the extreme. The wind and waters rose steadily from dark until 1:45 o'clock Sunday morning. During all this time the people of Galveston were like rats in traps. The highest portion of the city were four or five feet under water, while in the majority of cases the streets were submerged to a depth of 10 feet. To leave a house was to drown. To remain was to court death in the wreckage.

Such a night of agony has seldom been equaled. Without apparent reason the waters suddenly began to subside at 1:45 a.m. Within 20 minutes they had gone down two feet and before daylight the streets were practically freed of the flood waters. In the meantime the wind had veered to the southeast.

Very few of any buildings escaped injury. There is hardly a habitable dry

house in the city. When the people who had escaped death went out at daylight to view the work of the tempest and the floods they saw the most horrible sights imaginable. In the three blocks from Avenue N to Avenue P, in Tremont street, I saw eight bodies. Four corpses were in one yard.

The whole of the business front for three blocks in from the gulf was stripped of every vestige of habitation, the dwellings, the great bathing establishments, the Olympia and every structure having been either carried out to sea or its ruins piled in a pyramid far into the town according to the vagaries of the tempest.

The first hurried glance over the city showed that the largest structures, supposed to be the most substantially built, suffered the greatest, the Orphans' home, Twenty-first street and Avenue M, fell like a house of cards. How many dead children and refugees are in the ruins could not be ascertained.

Of the sick in St. Mary's Infirmary, together with the attendants, only eight are understood to have been saved.

The Old Woman's home, on Rosenberg avenue, collapsed, and the Rosenberg schoolhouse is a mass of wreckage. The Ball High school is but an empty shell, crushed and broken. Every church in the city with possibly one or two exceptions, is in ruins.

At the Forts nearly all the soldiers are reported dead, they having been in temporary quarters which gave them no protection against the tempest or the flood.

No report has been received from the Catholic Orphan asylum down the island, but it seems impossible that it could have withstood the hurricane. If it fell all the inmates were no doubt lost for there was no aid within a mile.

The bay front from end to end is in ruins. Nothing but piling and the wreckage of great warehouses remain. The elevators lost all their super works and their stocks are damaged by water.

The life saving station at Fort Point was carried away, the crew being swept across the bay 14 miles to Texas City.

I saw Captain Haines yesterday and he told me that his wife had one of his crew were drowned.

The shore at Texas City contains enough wreckage to rebuild a city. Eight persons who were swept across the bay during the storm were picked up there alive. Five corpses were also picked up. There were three fatalities in Texas City. In addition to the living and the dead which the storm cast up at Texas City, caskets and coffins from one of the cemeteries at Galveston were being fished out of the water there yesterday.

In the business portion of the city two large brick buildings, one occupied by Knapp Bros., and the other by the Cotton Exchange saloon, collapsed. In the Cotton Exchange saloon there were about 15 persons. Most of them escaped.

Up to the time I left Galveston three dead had been taken from the ruins. They were:

STANLEY G. SPENCER, manager of the Elder-Dempster Steamship Company. RICHARD LORD, traffic manager for George H. McFadden & Bro.

CHARLES KELDER, of the firm of Lamers & Flint.

How many more corpses are there will not be known until the search is finished.

The cotton mills, the bagging factory, the gas works, the electric light works and nearly all the industrial establishments of the city are either wrecked or crippled. The flood left a slime about one inch deep over the whole city and unless fast progress is made in burying corpses and carcasses of animals there is danger of pestilence.

Some of the stories of the escapes are miraculous. William Nisbitt, a cotton man was buried in the ruins of the Cotton Exchange saloon and when dug out in the morning had no further injury than a few bruised fingers.

Dr. S. O. Young, secretary of the Cotton Exchange, was knocked senseless when his house collapsed, but was revived by the water and was carried 10 blocks by the hurricane.

A woman who had just given birth to a child was carried from her home to a house a block distant, the men who were carrying her having to hold her high above their heads as the water was five feet deep when she was moved.

Many stories were current of houses falling and inmates escaping. Clarence N. Ousley, editor of the Evening Tribune, had his family and the families of two neighbors in his house when the lower half crumbled and the upper part slipped down into the water. Not one in the house was hurt.

Of the Lavine family six out of seven are reported dead.

Of the Burnet family only one is known to have been saved.

The family of Stanley G. Spencer, who met death in the Cotton Exchange saloon, is reported to be dead.

The Mistrot house in the west end was turned into a hospital. All of the regular hospitals of the city were unavailable. Of the new Southern Pacific works little remains but the piling. Half a million feet of lumber was carried away and Engineer Boschke says, as far as the company is concerned, it might as well start over again.

Night ocean steamers were torn from their moorings and stranded in the bay. The Kendall Castle was carried over the flats from the Thirty-third street wharf to Texas City and lies in the wreckage of the Inman pier. The Norwegian steamer Gyller is stranded between Texas City and Virginia Point. An ocean liner was swirled around through the west bay, crashed through the bay bridges and is now lying in a few feet of water near the wreckage of the railroad bridges. The steamship Taunton was carried across Pelican Point and is stranded about 10 miles up the east bay. The Malory steamer Alamo was torn from her wharf and dashed upon Pelican flats and against the bow of the steamer Red Cross, which had previously been harled there. The stern of the Alamo is stove in and the bow of the Red Cross is crushed.

Down the channel to the jetties two other ocean steamships lie grounded. Some schooners, barges and smaller craft are strewn bottomside up along the slips of

the piers. The tug Louise, of the Houston Direct Navigation Company, is also a wreck.

It will take a week to tabulate the dead and the missing and to get anything near an approximate idea of the monetary loss. It is safe to assume that one-half of the property of the city is wiped out and that one-half of the residents have to face absolute poverty.

At Texas City three of the residents were drowned. One man stepped into a well by a mischance and his corpse was found there. Two other men ventured along the bay front during the height of the storm and were killed. There are but few buildings at Texas City that do not tell the story of the storm. The hotel is a complete ruin. The office of the Texas City Company was almost entirely destroyed. Nothing remains of the piers except the piling. The wreckage from Galveston litters the shore for miles and is a hundred yards or more wide.

For 10 miles inland from the shore it is a common sight to see small craft such as steam launches, schooners and oyster sloops. The life boat of the life saving station was carried half a mile inland, while a vessel that was anchored in Moses Bay lay high and dry five miles up from La Marque.

The Galveston News asked to have it announced that all the men of its staff are safe.

PRESIDENT EXPRESSED SYMPATHY

He Sent Messages to Texas—Supplies Ordered to Galveston.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The officers of the national government have taken steps to render all possible aid and assistance to the flood sufferers of Texas. The president sent telegrams of sympathy to the governor of the state and the mayor of Galveston and promised to render all possible relief.

Adjutant General Corbin also telegraphed instructions to General McKibben, commanding the department of Texas, at San Antonio, to proceed to Galveston and investigate the character and extent of the damage caused by the hurricane and to report to the secretary of war what steps are necessary to alleviate the suffering.

Governor Sayres, of Texas, has applied to the war department for 10,000 tents and 50,000 rations for immediate use for the sufferers from Saturday's storm. Acting Secretary Meiklejohn issued an order granting the request.

LEAGUE GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Brooklyn—Pittsburg, 6 runs, 10 hits and 5 errors; Brooklyn, 5 runs, 12 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Tannehill and Zimmerman; McGinnity and Farrell. Umpire—O'Day. Attendance—3,000.

At Philadelphia—Chicago, 0 runs, 8 hits and 3 errors; Philadelphia, 6 runs, 10 hits and 1 error. Batteries—Taylor, Menefee, Chance and Green; Dunn and McFarland. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance—6,387.

At New York—St. Louis, 12 runs, 17 hits and 6 errors; New York, 8 runs, 13 hits and 8 errors. Batteries—Young and Robinson; Seymour, Carrick and Grady. Umpire—Gaffney. Attendance—650.

How the Clubs Stand.

W. L. P.	W. L. P.
Brooklyn ... 66 44	Boston ... 58 58
Pittsburg ... 65 49	St. Louis ... 52 59
Phil... 58 53	Cincinnati ... 52 60
Chicago ... 55 59	New York ... 46 65

How the Clubs Stand.

W. L. P. W. L. P.

Brooklyn ... 66 44	Boston ... 58 58
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Pittsburg ... 65 49	St. Louis ... 52 59
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Phil... 58 53	Cincinnati ... 52 60
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Chicago ... 55 59	New York ... 46 65
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W. L. P. W. L. P.

Brooklyn ... 66 44	Boston ... 58 58
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Pittsburg ... 65 49	St. Louis ... 52 59
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Phil... 58 53	Cincinnati ... 52 60
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Chicago ... 55 59	New York ... 46 65
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Pittsburg ... 65 49	St. Louis ... 52 59
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W. L. P

YOUNG VOTERS.

Garfield's Splendid Speech of 1879 to First Voters.

AN APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN

Speech Which Has Its Application at Present Time.

ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR PROGRESS.

Come Out, Young Men, From Among the Graves of the Past!—Set Your Faces to the Morning, and Turn Your Backs Upon the Past and Its Dead and Disgraced Political Issues!

An appeal to young men, from a speech by Hon. James A. Garfield, at Cleveland, on the Saturday evening before the Ohio election of 1879:

Now, fellow-citizens, a word before I leave you, on the very eve of the holy day of God—a fit moment to consecrate ourselves finally to the great work of next Tuesday morning. I see in this great audience tonight a great many young men—young men who are about to cast their first vote. I want to give you a word of suggestion and advice.

I heard a very brilliant thing said by a boy the other day, up in one of our northwestern counties. He said to me, "General, I have a great mind to vote the Democratic ticket." That was not the brilliant thing. I said to him, "Why?"

"Why," said he, "my father is a Republican, and my brothers are Republicans, and I am a Republican all over; but I want to be an independent man, and I don't want anybody to say, 'That fellow votes the Republican ticket just because his dad does,' and I have half a mind to vote the Democratic ticket just to prove my independence."

I did not like the thing the boy suggested, but I did admire the spirit of the boy that wanted to have some independence of his own.

Now, I tell you, young man, don't vote the Republican ticket just because your father votes it. But let me give you this one word of advice, as you are about to pitch your tent in one of the great political camps. Your life is full and buoyant with hope now, and I beg you, when you pitch your tent, pitch it among the living and not among the dead. If you are at all inclined to pitch it among the Democratic people and with that party, let me go with you for a moment while we survey the ground where I hope you will not shortly lie.

It is a sad place, young man, for you to put your young life into. It is to me far more like a graveyard than like a camp for the living. Look at it! It is billowed all over with the graves of dead issues, of buried opinions, of exploded theories, of disgraced doctrines. You cannot live in comfort in such a place.

Why, look here! Here is a little double mound. I look down on it and I read, "Sacred to the memory of Squatter Sovereignty and the Dred Scott Decision." A million and a half of Democrats voted for that, but it has been dead 15 years—died by the hand of Abraham Lincoln, and here it lies. Young man, that is not the place for you.

But look a little further. Here is another monument, a black tomb, and beside it, as our distinguished friend said, there towers to the sky a monument of four million pairs of human fettters, taken from the arms of slaves, and I read on its little headstone this: "Sacred to the memory of Human Slavery."

For 40 years of its infamous life the Democratic party taught that this was divine—God's institution. They defended it, they stood around it, they followed it to its grave as a mourner. But here it lies, dead by the hand of Abraham Lincoln; dead by the power of the Republican party; dead by the justice of Almighty God. Don't camp there, young man.

Business began to flee from the free trade panic that came in with Cleveland as soon as he was elected. There was no waiting to chance what congress might do. Yet, no president can all alone change a penny of the tariff except by direct authority of congress, while Bryan by his first order as president could force silver into circulation, and thus drive gold out of sight, compelling a panic.

State Sovereignty and Secession. Twelve millions of Democrats mustered around it in arms to keep it alive; but here it lies, shot to death by the million guns of the republic. Here it lies, its shrine burned to ashes under the blazing rafters of the burning Confederacy. It is dead! I would not have you stay in there a minute, even in this balmy night air, to look at such a place.

But just before I leave it, I discover a new-made grave, a little mound—short. The grass has hardly sprouted over it, and all around I see torn pieces of paper with the word "fia" on them, and I look down in curiosity, wondering what the little grave is, and I read on it:

"Sacred to the memory of the Rag Baby," nursed in the brain of all the fanaticism of the world; rocked by Thomas Ewing, George H. Pendleton, Samuel Cary and a few others throughout the land. But it died on the 1st of January, 1879, and the one hundred and forty millions of gold that God made, and not fiat power, lie upon its little carcass to keep it down forever.

Oh, young man, come out of that! That is no place in which to put your young life. Come out, and come over into this camp of liberty, of order, of law, of justice, of freedom, of all that is glorious under these night stars.

Is there any death here in our camp? Yes! yes! Three hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, the noblest band that ever trod the earth, died to make this camp a camp of glory and of liberty forever.

But there are no dead issues here. There are no dead ideas here. Hang out our banner from under the blue sky this night until it shall sweep the green turf under your feet. It hangs over our camp. Read away up under the stars the inscription we have written on it, lo! these 25 years.

Twenty-five years ago the Republican party was married to liberty, and this is our silver wedding, fellow-citizens. A worthily married pair love each other better on the day of their silver wedding than on the day of their first espousals; and we are truer to liberty today and dearer to God than we were when we spoke our first word of liberty.

Read away up under the sky across our starry banner that first word we uttered 25 years ago! What was it? "Slavery shall never extend over another foot of the territory of the great west." Is that dead or alive? Alive, thank God, forevermore! And truer tonight than it was the hour it was written. Then it was a hope, a promise, a purpose. Tonight it is equal with the stars—immortal history and immortal truth.

Come down the glorious steps of our banner. Every great record we have made we have vindicated with our blood and with our truth. It sweeps the ground, and it touches the stars. Come here, young man, and put in your young life where all is living, and where nothing is dead but the heroes that defended it. I think these young men will do that.

CURRENCY LAW.

Provision of It Which Should Please Silver Men.

Sincere silver men, who welcome every legitimate use at actual par value or silver, will find in the new currency law passed by the Republican congress and now in force, a feature that they must surely approve. It is the provision to increase the coinage of standard silver dollars by encouraging the use of silver certificates based upon them, by requiring that all government notes of \$10 or less shall be silver certificates, while all above \$10 are to be treasury notes.

Thus the entire public demand for paper money of less than \$10 will be used under this law to bring out and increase continually the use of the "daddy dollar." This is Republican business sense put into law, in contrast with Democratic wind that never amounts to anything.

Business began to flee from the free trade panic that came in with Cleveland as soon as he was elected. There was no waiting to chance what congress might do. Yet, no president can all alone change a penny of the tariff except by direct authority of congress, while Bryan by his first order as president could force silver into circulation, and thus drive gold out of sight, compelling a panic.

OHIO IN CONGRESS FROM 1803 TO 1901.

ROBERT M. MURRAY.

Robert Maynard Murray of Piqua, Miami county, was born in Concord, Lake county, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1841, attended school at Willoughby and graduated from Oberlin college. He was admitted to the bar after graduating from the Cleveland Law School, but entered the banking business and was cashier of the First National Bank of Painesville for nine years.

He was mayor of Painesville from 1877 to 1879, and in the latter year removed to Piqua, Ohio, to engage in the manufacturing business. He was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-eighth congress in 1882 from the Third district, composed of Miami, Montgomery and Preble counties, but failed of a re-election.

GEORGE E. SENAY.

Judge George E. Seney of Tiffin was born in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1832, and removed with his parents to Tiffin in the same year, where he still resides, in the practice of his profession. He was educated at the Norwalk seminary, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He identified himself with the Democratic party and was a leader of it for many years. In 1857 he was elected a judge of the court of common pleas in the Third Judicial district. He enlisted in the One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1862, was promoted to lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, and was mustered out of the service in 1865 upon the expiration of his term of enlistment.

In 1874 he was a candidate for congress and was defeated by Charles Foster. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1876. In 1882 he was elected to the Forty-eighth congress from the Fifth district, Seneca, Crawford, Wyandot, Hancock and Putnam counties. In 1884 he was elected to the Forty-ninth congress from the Seventh district, consisting of Seneca, Wyandot, Crawford, Wood and Hancock counties. He was elected to the Fiftieth congress in 1886 from the Fifth district, composed of Seneca, Crawford, Putnam, Hancock and Wyandot, and was re-elected to the Fifty-first from the same district in 1888.

He made a splendid record in congress, but gradually drifted away from his party, in 1892, on the tariff for revenue only issue, and in 1896 on the monetary question.

JOHN W. McCORMICK.

Of Gallipolis was born in Gallia county, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1831, and was reared on a farm. He was partly educated in the common schools, and afterward in the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware and the Ohio university at Athens. After completing his education he resumed agricultural pursuits at Gallipolis, in which he is engaged in 1899.

He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1873, and in 1882 was elected to the Forty-eighth congress from the Eleventh district, Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Scioto and Vinton counties. He served but one term.

ALPHONSO HART.

Alphonso Hart of Hillsboro, Highland county, was born in Vienna, Trumbull county, Ohio, July 4, 1830. He was educated in the common schools and at Grand River institute, Austinburg, Ohio. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1854, and became a distinguished attorney, and is still in the practice.

He was assistant clerk of the Ohio house of representatives in 1854. From 1854 to 1857 he was editor and proprietor of the Portage Sentinel at Ravenna, Portage county, and a recognized leader of the Republican party. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Portage county in 1861; was re-elected in 1863, and resigned in 1864 to enter the senate of the state. He was again elected to the state senate in 1871. In 1872 he was chosen a presidential elector at large on the Grant ticket. He was elected lieutenant governor of the state in 1873, and served one term.

In the meantime he had removed to Hillsboro, and in 1882 he was elected to the Forty-eighth congress from the Twelfth district, composed of Highland, Pike, Ross, Brown, Clinton and Fayette counties. He served but one term. In 1889 he was appointed solicitor of the treasury by President Benjamin Harrison, and discharged the duties of that important office with signal ability.

BERIAH WILKINS.

Beriah Wilkins of Uhrichsville, Tuscarawas county, now of Washington, D. C., was born in Union county, Ohio, July 10, 1846, and received his education in the public schools of Marysville, Ohio. He adopted the business of banking, and later removed to Uhrichsville, Tuscarawas county.

He was elected to the state senate in 1879 from the Eighteenth senatorial district, serving one term, and in 1882 was a member of the Democratic state central committee. He was chosen to the Forty-eighth congress in 1882 from the Sixteenth district, Tuscarawas, Coshocton, Holmes, Licking and Muskingum counties, as a Democrat, and was elected to the Forty-ninth in 1884 from the Fifteenth district, embracing the counties of Tuscarawas, Coshocton, Licking and Muskingum, and in 1886 was elected from the Sixteenth district, Tuscarawas, Holmes, Licking, Muskingum and Coshocton.

He was an energetic and valuable member of congress, and upon his retirement from the floor of the house he entered into the banking business in Washington, and became editor and proprietor of the Washington Post, which he made the leading newspaper of the national capital, and still conducts as an independent journal.

DAVID R. PAIGE.

David Raymond Paige of Akron was born in Madison, Lake county, April 8, 1844. He graduated from Union college, Schenectady, New York, in 1865. He located in Akron, where he became a successful hardware merchant. He was treasurer of Summit county for four years, from 1875 to 1879.

He was elected to the Forty-eighth congress in 1882 from the Twentieth district, composed of Summit, Wayne, Medina and a part of Cuyahoga, as a Democrat, notwithstanding the district was Republican by a large normal majority. He served one term.

MARTIN A. FORAN.

Martin Ambrose Foran of Cleveland was born in Choconut, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, Nov. 11, 1844, and is still prominent in the legal profession at Cleveland. He received both a public school and a collegiate education, graduating from St. Joseph's college, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania. For three years he taught school. He served as a private soldier in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry during 1864 and 1865. He learned the trade of cooper, and while following his trade read law and was admitted to the bar in 1874, and began the practice in Cleveland, where he became a successful attorney. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1873, and was prosecuting attorney of Cuyahoga county from 1875 to 1877.

He was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-eighth congress in 1882 from the Twenty-first district, a part of Cuyahoga county; was elected from the same district to the Forty-ninth in 1884, and to the Fiftieth in 1886. On the floor of congress he was a man of great force of character and made an enviable record on all important issues of the day.

The First National Bank Of East Liverpool, O.

President—DAVID BOYCE.
Vice President—J. M. KELLY.
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID BOYCE.	W. L. THOMPSON.
J. M. KELLY.	O. C. VODREY.
B. C. SIMMS.	JNO. C. THOMPSON.
JAS. N. VODREY.	

Capital, - - - \$100,000
Surplus, - - - 80,000

General Banking Business
Invite Business and Personal Accounts

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent;

193 Washington Street.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

7-room dwelling on Ridgeway ave., lot 31 by 130, with summer kitchen, in perfect condition. Price \$3,700.

11-room business building on East Market street, with all modern improvements, one square from Diamond. Call at office for price.

8-room double dwelling on Second street, a splendid investment. Price \$2,800.

A modern dwelling on Sixth street, lot 30 by 130. This is one of the most desirable dwellings on Sixth street, and any one that is desirous of owning a home without having the trouble of building should look at this. Price \$5,500.

Geo. H. Owen & Co.

General Insurance and Real Estate Agents.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Both Phones 49.

Time table effective May 28, 1890. Trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

Lv. Lisbon. Ar. N. Gallie.
No. 6..... 2 35 p.m. 3 40 p.m.
No. 40..... 6 20 a.m. 7 25 a.m.
No. 36..... 12 00 a.m. 2 20 p.m.

Lv. N. Gallie. Ar. Lisbon.
No. 9..... 8 25 a.m. 9 30 a.m.
No. 45..... 5 10 p.m. 6 08 p.m.
No. 35..... 5 00 a.m. 11 15 a.m.

CONNECTIONS AT NEW GALILEE.
Connections at New Galilee with Pennsylvania Co's trains to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, East Liverpool, Wellsville, Bellaire, Alliance, Canton, Chicago, Erie, New Castle, Ashtabula, Youngstown, and intermediate points.

K. E. BARINGER,
General Passenger Agent.

5 C ICE CREAM
—SODA

East Liverpool Visitors Always Welcome.

A FULL LINE OF CIGARS.

T. A. McINTOSH.

PHARMACIST

Ninth Street, Wellsville, Ohio.

S. J. MARTIN,

RESTAURANT,

175 BROADWAY.

CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

The Sanitary Reduction Co.

James Murphy, Manager, dispose of all refuse by incineration according to Board of Health regulations.

Bell 'phone 373.

ALL the latest and best local and telegraph news can be found in this paper.

TO BE CONTINUED

You Remember the
Good Soda Water
You Drank at
BULGER'S PHARMACY
LAST SEASON!

Well, we have opened our fountain
for the season and can promise you,
on our reputation, to furnish you the
best Soda Water in the city. We do
not ask you to patronize our soda if
we do not satisfy you that the above
is correct.

Respectfully,

ALVIN H. BULGER.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

J. W. Albright spent the day in Sa-
lineville on business.

The official board of the Young
Men's Christian association will meet
tonight.

C. E. Stevenson returned to the city
last night after spending Sunday at
New Castle.

The street railway motormen will
hold their annual dance at Rock
Springs tonight.

The clerks of this city and Well-
sville are playing ball this afternoon
at Rock Springs.

The will of Hannah Rutledge, late
of Hanover township, has been ad-
mitted to probate.

F. H. Croxall, who has quite a col-
lection of old coins, received a guinea
bearing date of 1713.

The river fell two inches during the
night and is now so low that teams
are fording at the island.

Miss Lillian Burford will entertain
friends at the home of Oliver Burford,
Fourth street, by a lawn party.

This is the first day of the Lisbon
fair and a large number of people
from this city are in attendance.

J. G. White, a clerk at the local
freight office, has been transferred to
the freight office at Steubenville.

Will Humble, who has been ill at
his home in Steubenville since Sat-
urday, returned to the city today.

Rev. Kress, of Cleveland, will offi-
ciate at St. Aloysius' church next Sun-
day in the absence of Rev. Smyth.

Marriage licenses have been issued
to George Milton Ormes and Miss
Grace Bell, of this city, and James W.
Coulson and Iola Yates, of Kensing-
ton.

Milton F. Frank has been appointed
guardian of Earl T. Frank, minor child
of Flora Frank, late of Liverpool
township. Bond in the sum of \$1,500
was filed.

Harvey Allison rode his wheel to
Lisbon yesterday and as he was go-
ing down the hill that runs into the
town he was thrown from the wheel
and his right leg badly injured.

Rev. L. F. Laverty, of Wellsville, to-
day united in marriage Samuel F.
Graham, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Maud
C. Anderson, of Wellsville. Miss An-
derson formerly resided in this city.

Lyman Rinehart will leave one week
from next Monday for a trip in the
interests of the Dresden pottery. He
has many friends in the city who will
wish for him the best of success in
his new position.

Residents of Third street are com-
plaining because a child in their
vicinity is whipped unmercifully on an
average of once every day. The hu-
mane officer will be informed of the
matter and action may be entered.

The forcible detention suit of Delia
Morris versus Robert Stewart was up
in the court of Justice Rose this
morning and judgment of ejection
was rendered in favor of the plaintiff
to take effect Sept. 30. The plaintiff
will pay the costs.

Miss Jane Elizabeth Ault died at
the home of her niece, Mrs. L. A.
Weigle, 132 Grant street, at 4:30 yes-
terday afternoon from dropsy, aged 72
years. Funeral services will be held
tonight at 8 o'clock and the remains
will be taken to Beaver on the noon
train tomorrow for interment.

SAME OLD HOWL.

Imperialism Was the Cry Back
In the Civil War.

DEMOCRATIC ATTITUDE NOW

Same as It Was in the Years of 1863
and 1864.

DEMOCRATIC PAPERS OF THE TIME

Used the Identical Arguments They Are
Using Today — Some Choice Excerpts
From the Copperhead Papers of Ohio
In the Civil War Period Reproduced
For Voters.

Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party
refer to Abraham Lincoln in terms of
reverence. They contrast his utter-
ances and acts with what they allege
to be the derelictions of the Repub-
lican party, in an endeavor to show
that the party of Lincoln has departed
from the then accepted standards.

All this is cant of the meanest de-
scription. It is a fraudulent campaign
pretense, intended to influence voters
who have come upon the stage of action
since the civil war period. No
American statesman was ever made
the target for such foul and false
abuse as the great war president.
From the day of his nomination in
Chicago in 1860, to that on which he
was struck down by the bullet of a
Democratic assassin, the Democratic
party had for him nothing but hatred,
contempt and derision.

All through the war he was assailed
as the violator of the constitution, the
subverter of the liberties of the people;
as an usurper and a tyrant. The
Democratic platform of 1864 declared
that there had been "four years of fail-
ure to restore the Union by the ex-
periment of war," during which "the
constitution itself had been disregarded
in every part, and public liberty and
private right alike trodden down."

This year, Bryan and his party are
hypocritically pretending to venerate
Lincoln, which they are abusing Pres-
ident McKinley and the Republican
party for the same thing the Democ-
rats of the civil war period abused
Lincoln.

The same old allegations are made.
Disregard of the Declaration of Inde-
pendence, tendencies toward imperial-
ism, militarism—all are old. Below
are given extracts from some of the
more violent Democratic papers, of
1863 and 1864, to show the similarity
of Democratic campaign cries. We all
can see how false, how malignant, how
supremely silly they were during the
civil war. The dangers they then
prophesied in frenzied speech are now
seen to have been imaginary. Compare
those here given with Bryan's argu-
ments:

"The latter (our government) can-
not endure another four years' reign
of Abraham Lincoln. He has already
destroyed the substance of liberty, and
long before 1868 we would cease to
have the form of free institutions. If
he is triumphant, we may bid a long
farewell to the American republic."—
Editorial in the Cincinnati Enquirer,
Oct. 10, 1864.

"The two imperialists, Napoleon and
Lincoln."—Caption to an editorial in
the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 5, 1864.

"There will be the most cordial re-
lations between France and the United
States should Lincoln be re-elected.
The two imperialists will harmonize
admirably."—Editorial in Cincinnati
Enquirer, Oct. 5, 1864.

"Lincoln is fast assuming all the
state of a crowned monarch, while he
exercises powers that not a despot in
Europe would dare to resort to."—
Editorial in Cincinnati Enquirer, July 6,
1864.

"The present crisis demands of every
faithful and patriotic citizen his best
exertions in the cause of civil liberty
and constitutional rights. The issues
at stake in this campaign are momentous.
Shall the republic live and

the constitution be sustained? The ad-
ministration is pulling down the pil-
lars of the republic."—Crawford Coun-
ty Forum, Sept. 25, 1863.

"How many fine and glowing periods
have we rounded off in favor of the
doctrine of the Declaration of Inde-
pendence—that all just governments
derived their powers from the consent
of the governed. In view of the fact
that we are employing millions of men
and billions of treasure in the most
sanguinary war of modern times, to
force a government upon an unwilling
people."—Editorial in Cincinnati En-
quirer, July 4, 1864.

"Mr. Abraham Lincoln and his im-
perium may arise."—Editorial in Cin-
cinnati Enquirer, Sept. 20, 1864.

"Under the administration of Abra-
ham Lincoln the American govern-
ment has lost most of the features
which distinguished it from the des-
potisms of the old world."—Editorial
in Ohio Statesman, Nov. 3, 1864.

"There is a time the rebellion is al-
ways on its last legs. That is just be-
fore an election. The Lincoln papers
swear that it is so, and they would
do so for 20 years to come."—Editorial
in Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 16, 1864.

Note the similarity of this to the as-
sertions about the continuance of the
Filipino insurrection today—an insur-
rection that would now be over had it
not been for anti-expansion encour-
agement from Democrats in this country.

"With the impudence and insolence
of a tyrant, who feels himself already
master of the country, he thus throws
in the faces of the whole people the
iron issue — ABRAHAM LINCOLN
AGAINST THE PEOPLE: DESPOT-
ISM AGAINST THE REPUBLIC."—
Editorial in Ohio Statesman, July 27,
1864.

"Mr. Garfield is but a sample of the
many followers of the present admin-
istration who ought to have been born
under a monarchy. He is one of the
weak-minded, shallow-brained exquisites
who would delight in debasing
himself before royalty."—Editorial in
Ohio Statesman, July 7, 1864.

"Louis Napoleon was not more de-
termined to convert the French Re-
public into an imperial throne for him-
self and his descendants than those in
power in this country to perpetuate
their dynasty."—Editorial under cap-
tion "The Election Yesterday," Nov.
9, 1864.

"Our revolutionary fathers stated
their principles in the Declaration of
Independence and to maintain them
pledged their lives, their fortunes and
their sacred honor. They succeeded
and nearly 80 years of prosperity and
happiness were given to the country.
Our liberty, our lives, our happiness,
our prosperity are again assailed, our
country is on the verge of everlasting
ruin. The glories of the past, the ter-
rors of the present and the hopes of
the future all appeal to us to save this
country from ruin and ourselves from
despotism."—Crawford County Forum,
Oct. 8, 1863.

The following is the opening para-
graph of an editorial under the cap-
tion, "An Imperial Crown:"

"There are many indications that a
conspiracy is on foot to make this the
last election of president and convert
our government into an imperial mon-
archy. The whole course of Lincoln's
government has been in that direction.
He has entirely set aside the constitu-
tion, and governs by his own will and
caprice."—Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept.
23, 1864.

A careful examination of the files of
the Democratic papers of Ohio shows
their editorial columns to have been
filled with such matter. The above are
but average samples. Column after
column might be given, but the above
show the Democratic line of assault
in the Civil war. It is the same old
cry today—"imperialism," violating
the precepts of the Declaration of In-
dependence, subverting the constitu-
tion, and all the rest of it. These cries
are today as false as they were then,
and the people should not allow them-
selves to be deceived and duped by
them in supporting Bryan and free
silver.

TRUST ISSUE.

Bryan Has Done Good Work
For Silver Trust.

TOOL OF THE MINE-OWNERS.

Democratic Paper Charges He Was
Their Paid Agent.

FORCED THE SILVER PLANK

Upon the Kansas City Convention In the
Interests of the Bonanza Silver Min-
ing Kings—Roast Upon the Nebraska
Demagogue From One of His Own
Party Papers—History of the Silver
Plank This Year.

Though Mr. Bryan has gone up and
down the land denouncing the trusts,
and calling on the voters to support
him because of his opposition thereto,
it is a fact that he is the friend of
the greatest trust in the country—the
combination of silver mine owners to
receive free coinage for their product.

People who have been treated for dis-
ease of head, heart, lungs, liver, nerves
or blood have often been treated in vain,
until they began the use of Dr. Pierce's
Golden Medical Discovery. When this
medicine had healed the stomach and
cleansed the blood, the other diseases
disappeared.

"Six years ago last August I was attacked with
malaria fever," writes Mr. Daniel A. Carter, of
Yost, Rowan Co., N. C. "My spleen became en-
larged, and I was in bed off and on for four
years. I went to the doctors and some of them
said I had dyspepsia, others said I had liver
trouble. The last doctor I had called it chronic
liver and stomach disease. So I paid out money
and nothing did any good. Two years ago
I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medi-
cal Discovery, and used tea bottles, and now I
can do as big a day's work as any man."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a
boon to bilious people. They cure.



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a good cigar at small profit. We can
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THE NEWS REVIEW

